"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL"
A Selig Drama De Luxe
at
WEST END CINEMA
Charni Road.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

Rex Beach's Wonder Story.
"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL
at
WEST END CINEMA
Charni Road.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 11 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1917. TWO ANNAS

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be depatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

Special opportunities are now offering for holiday trips, extending to a fortnight, to Ceylon and back.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co. will despatch Mail Steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

### NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc,

For sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Cork Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 319,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### ABAD LINE.

Steamers are despatched fortnightly to Persian Gulf Ports, calling at Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Mohamerah. Steamers will also be despatched to Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

For further particulars regarding names of steamers, date of departure of the vessels and rates of freight, please apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Shirazee Building,
15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay.

## SHIPPING

### ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible.

| PARES. | 1st Class Single. | 1st Class Return | 2nd Cl. ss Singl. | 2nd Class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles | 555 | 889 | 430 | 656 |
| London via Marseilles | 620 | 1,033 | 480 | 720 |
| Liverpool | 690 | 90 | 52 | 375 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool | - | 943 | - | 712 |

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons' Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

### THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
121, Esplanade Road.

### THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

### HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

## BANKING

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Mombassa |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Karachi | Colombo | Kisuma |
| Lahore | Kandy | Jinja |
| Amritsar | Nowera-Elliya | Kampala |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Entebbe |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Tanga, East Africa. |
| Tuticorin | Zanzibar | Daressalam, East Africa. |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsein | Calcutta | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Changchun | London | San Francisco |
| Darien (Dalne) | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Hankow | Fengtien | Sydney |
| Harbin | (Mukden) | (Australia) |
| Hongkong | Nagasaki | Tichling |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Kobe | New York | Tokyo |
| (Cal. U.S.A.) | Osaka | Tsingtau |
| Los Angeles | Pekin | Tsinanfu |
| Liaoyang | Singapore | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 0 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## INSURANCE

### THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

| FUNDS | CLAIMS PAID |
|---|---|
| Rs. 5,00,00,000 | Rs. 4,50,00,000 |

*The Question of the Moment!*

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

*Full particulars and forms on application.*

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

### THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

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### EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

## HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

### EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD

### DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The rendezvous of the elite of BOMBAY

A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

## SALE BY AUCTION

### BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of glassware and crockeryware, sideboard, cane chairs, pictures, easychair, round table, meatsafes, wooden and iron bedsteads sewing machine etc.

By order of the concerned.

One silver vase, one silver jug and 2 silver plates.

AT 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 secondhand glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 grey horse, aged, quiet in saddle.

1 Bay arab pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ORNAMENTS.

Suit No. 1336, of 1912.

Nagindas Bhagwandas .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Bachoo Harkisondas and others ...Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver of the Bombay properties, appointed by the Order of the High Court, dated the 10th day of October, 1912, in Suit No. 128 of 1901, Appeal No. 2 of 1912, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 6th, and TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), each day sell by Pulic Auction, at their Rooms, in pursuance of the Order made by the High Court in Suit No. 1336 of 1912, very valuable ornaments consisting of diamond, emerald, ruby and pearl necklace, bangles, ravifuls, kadas, nose rings, ear-studs, rings, etc., belonging to the joint family estate of the plaintiff and the 1st defendant.

The ornaments will be kept on view in our show rooms from 11-30 a.m., to 5 p.m., (S.T.), for three clear days before the sale.

As regrds the particulars of the ornaments and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Thakoredass, Attoneys for the Receiver at No. 7 Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 12th January, 1917.

### MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 11,000 TONS. C. P. MANGANESSE ORE.

Messrs. K. Ettlinger & Co. (in liquidation.) Under instructions from G. L. Corbett, Esquire, I.C.S. Liquidator of the Hostile Firms, C. P., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction on Tuesday the 23rd January 1917 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Wadi Bunder & Clarke Bunder, Bombay Messrs. K. Ettlinger & Co's (in liquidation) Stocks of Manganese Ore, in the following lots:—

About 2062 tons C. P. Manganese Ore.
About 2863 tons C. P. Manganese Ore.
About 966¾ tons C. P. Manganese Ore.
About 4791½ tons C. P. Manganese Ore. (Chikla.)
About 176½ tons C. P. Manganese Ore (Netra).
About 164 tons Gujerat Manganese Ore (Pani).

The above weights are according to the abovenamed Firm's Books, but the liquidator accepts no responsibility for their accuracy.

Intending bidders may inspect the stocks and draw samples for analysis on application to Messrs. K. Ettlinger's Bombay Shipping Agency, 24, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction at the Town Custom House on TUESDAY, the 16th January, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) the following goods.

Hydro Sulphate, turpentine, rice methi seed, country drugs, soda ash, clay, paint, biscuits, provisions, empty bottles, slates, glassware, wooden combs, spectacle cases flexible cord, cork screws, Bleaching powder, metal broaches, cassia nails, matches, electric cables, cycle frames, and cycles, brandy, green copperas, cement, electric bulbs, china clay, coal pitch, iron pipes, rattans, hoops, old newspapers, dry rests planks, book, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th January 1916.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING PRESS MACHINERY ETC.

Under instructions from Mr. Fidaali Abdulali Nizami, the mortgagee and on account and risk of Mr. Syed Hasumali Mirza (an insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dock Yard, Fort, the following Printing Press machinery such as: perforating machine, hand press, treadle, ruling machine, one lot of types, writing tables, chairs, wall clock wooden stands etc.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GAMBAT AND NAWABSHA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq. the Trustee of the estate of Basantram Lilaram and others insolvents Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 15th day of February 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Official Assignee, Bombay, in High Court premises, Bombay the following:—

(1) All the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the landed properties at Sambat.

(2) All the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the landed property at Nawabshah Lot No. 3 on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Kisonlal Haroomal of Nawabshah.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th January 1917.

## SALE BY AUCTION

### MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE at the premises No. 363-367, Hornby Row, next to Messrs. Combridge, on THURSDAY, 18th and FRIDAY, 19th instant.

TO LOVERS OF HOUSE DECORATION AND COLLECTORS OF WORKS OF ARTS AND CURIOS.

The undersigned will sell by public auction on the day and premises as above, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), each day, a choice assemblage of Chinese and Japanese Porcelain and Works of Arts and Curios comprising large Jardinieres painted in yellow enamel colours flower pots of Old Chinese designs, vases, bottles, beakers, jars and tea caddies decorated with archaic designs, large jars 18, 24 and 30 inches high with decoration on lustrous black ground, a pair of valuable Imari Jars 48in. high painted in gold and coral red blue, white garden seats, sets of flower bowls, flower baskets, turquoise and self glazed porcelain, Pekin cloisonne enamel vases and incense burners, and transparent enamel works, bronze works costly and rare emerald green jade bowls, figure and boxes skillfully carved in white jade; silver enamelled filgree works, silk embroidered Chinese bed covers; pillow cushions; mantelpieces; carved ivory; an elaborately carved writing table; a pair of old blackwood chiffoniers in bold carving, and similar other works of arts.

Will be on view two days before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th January 1917.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TEL. NO. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. PARANJAPYE ATHLYE & Co., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 12th and SUNDAY, the 14th day of Jan. 1917, commencing at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day sell by public auction in the shop in "Soman" Buildings on Girgaum Road, Tramway Line by order of the concerned the entire stock-in-trade, shop furniture etc. purchased from Messrs. Paranjapye Athlye & Co. chemists and druggists comprising various kinds of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, surgical and veterinary instruments, Hospital requisites, Pasteur's syringes, disinfectants, specialities in veterinary line, electric apparatus, pumps, measure glasses, retorts, mortar and pestals, ice cream freezers, Remington typewriter, shop furniture such as glass door cupboards, show cases, writing tables, iron safe with stand etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th January, 1917.

### THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.— Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Great Western Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Hotel Majestic.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Esplanade Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Victoria Terminus Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Byculla Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Colaba Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Church Gate Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Grant Road Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Bandra Station.
BROACH—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal Kalianji Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shanker Vishnu Wagh.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HYDERABAD SIND.—Jethmal Thakursingh.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN —N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
THANA.—Fredoon and Jamshed Irani Opposite Railway station.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

## MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

## WANTED

WANTED—CAPTAIN and CHIEF OFFICER for steamer. Apply sharp stating experience and salary required to Box No. 475, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6587

WANTED—An experienced full timed TUTOR with French for Parsi Family in Andheri. Pay Rs. 40 plus board and lodging. Apply to Box No. 486, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6628

WANTED—A READER for a gentleman for one, two or three hours. Write stating convenient hours, expected salary &c. Box No. 485, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6626

WANTED—HINDOO—An experienced English and Gujrati knowing accountant and correspondence. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 489, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6638

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN, to know that the record Serial the "IRON CLAW" is running its last week in Bombay. Not to have seen it is a calamity. Read what the Press have said about it and visit the OLYMPIA, Sandhurst Road, any day of this week, certain at 7, 8-45 or 10-30 p.m. 6556

WANTED An UNDERGRADUATE (Marathi or Gujarati only) with Sanskrit or Persian as Second Language. Those with experience of teaching need apply to the undersigned within 20th instant with copies of testimonials, stating terms.

NARSHILAL HARILAL SHAH,
Chairman, K. D. English School,
Chinchani,
6619 District THANA.

### FRENCH INSTITUTE.

PUBLIC and PRIVATE CLASSES are or can be opened for students at all stages.

1. *Beginners*: Mondays, Thursdays, 9-10 a.m.
2. *Advanced*: Tuesdays, Fridays, 9-10 a.m.

*Fee*: Rs. 8 per month, payable in advance.

Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One CLOTH BAILING PRESS in working order. For prices and particulars. Apply to Box No. 487 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6630

FOR SALE.—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—A "FIAT" 10-12 H.-P., 4-Cyl. 5-Seater, complete with all lamps, accessories, etc. The Car is in most excellent condition. On view at:—

The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co.,
Automobile Engineers,
6629 14, Hummum St., Fort

## TO BE LET

TO BE LET—At MATHERAN the well furnished and commodious bungalow 'HOMESTEAD' with large grounds commanding beautiful view. For particulars apply to Mr. LAM, Navsari Buildings, Bombay. 6627

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

REQUIRED a few experienced Clerks. Good pay to good men. Only applications from men with Banking experience will be considered. 6592

### NOTICE.

THE DAVID MILLS CO., LTD.

MESSRS. SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., having transferred to us the Agency of the above Company as from the 1st January, 1917, the public are hereby informed that the office of the Company will be removed to the 4th floor of Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, from the 15th January, 1917.

TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents,
The David Mills Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 10th January, 1917. 6623

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation No. 3, Wallace Street on WEDNESDAY, 24th January, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
(4) The elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be closed from 15th January to 1st February 1917, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 11th January 1917.

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

In accordance with section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
6636. Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

### NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY, the 19th January, 1917, at 2-45 p.m., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Account of the Company up to 30th September, 1916.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 12th to 26th January, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., Ld.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th January, 1917. 6599

### NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY, the 19th January, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th September, 1916.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 12th to 26th January, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., Ld.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th January, 1917. 6600

### NOTICE

AS the tenders previously received are incomplete, alternative tenders are now invited for supply of 1 crore of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class bricks and for brick ballast to be burnt within University grounds or in the grounds of the tenderer. The bricks to be delivered at kiln, sorted and stacked as per detailed conditions and specifications, available in the office of the Superintendent of Works, Benares. Tenders must be delivered in sealed covers with an earnest money of Rs. 200 in Government Currency Notes in the said office on or before the 1st of February 1917 between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. the earnest money being returned in case of unsuccessful tenders.

In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm it must be signed by each member thereof, or, in the event of the absence of any partner, it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding a Power of Attorney authorizing him to do so.

JWALA PRASADA, B.A.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, United Provinces P.W.D. on deputation to and Superintendent of Works, Benares Hindu University.
Benares, 6th January, 1917. 6609.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December last at the rate of 13 per cent per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after the 12th instant to registered Shareholders on 31st December 1916.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th January, 1917. 6553

### NOTICE.

FOR SALE—A HYDRAULIC PASSENGER LIFT in working order at Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder. Offers invited. Please apply to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY, The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. 6548

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Firewood suitable for the cremation of dead bodies at the Hindu Burning Grounds at Haines Road and Tank Bunder for one year, from 1st March 1917 to 28th February 1918 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 1 p.m., Bombay Time on WEDNESDAY, the 24th January, 1917.

1. Tenderers have the option of tendering for supplies at both of the above Cemeteries or for supply at one of them.
2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 in cash or public securities for the supply at each Cemetery which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract. The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and such further deposit as with the Rs. 300 deposited with the tender will make up 10 per cent. on the amount of the contract. The security deposit if paid in cash will bear no interest.
3. In cases of firms tendering for, the names of all Partners constituting the firms must be written on the tender form.
4. Printed forms of tender and conditions of contract etc., can be obtained free of charge from the Office of the Executive Health Officer.
5. No alteration or interpolation will be allowed to be made in any of the terms, conditions and rates of this contract or in the specification or in the Schedule, and that if any such alteration or interpolation be made by a tenderer his tender will, at the option of the Municipal Commissioner either be rejected or be treated as if no such alteration or interpolation has been made.
6. If the deposit is paid in Government paper 20 per cent. extra of the total amount of the deposit should be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office.
7. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.
8. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the,
Municipal Commissioner.
J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Bombay Municipality,
Bombay, 11th January, 1917. 6633

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS to take up about 200 to 300 bullocks of the Health Department to be cast during one year from 1-3-1917 to 28-2-1918 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, 1917 upto 1 p.m. Bombay Time.

The bullocks will be cast in lots and 48 hours' notice will be given to the Contractor within which he will have to remove the animals on making payment in cash at the rate agreed upon by him.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract. The deposit if paid in cash will bear no interest.

In cases of firms tendering for, the names of all partners constituting the firms must be written on the tender form.

Printed forms of tender and conditions of contract &c., can be obtained free of charge from the office of the Executive Health Officer.

If the deposit is paid in Government paper 20 per cent. extra of the total amount of the deposit should be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office

No alteration or interpolation will be allowed to be made in any of the terms, conditions and rates of this contract or in the specification or in the Schedule, and that if any such alteration or interpolation be made by a tenderer his tender will, at the option of the Municipal Commissioner either be rejected or be treated as if no such alteration or interpolation has been made.

The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full stamp duty on the contract and the charges for executing it.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner.
J. A. TURNER,
6634 Executive Health Officer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th January 1917.

### THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 3, Wallace Street Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of January, 1917, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary General Meeting of the Corporation which has been convened for 4-30 p.m. on the same day, shall be concluded, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That Article XXIX of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be deleted and the following Article substituted therefor:—

XXIX. The Executor or the administrator of a deceased shareholder whether a European, Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsee or otherwise, shall be the only person recognised by the Company as having any title to his share except in cases of joint holders, in which case the surviving holder or holders, or the executor or administrator of the last surviving holder, shall be the only person entitled to be so recognised, but nothing herein contained shall release the estate of a deceased joint holder from any liability in respect of any share jointly held by him. The Company shall not be bound to recognise such executor or administrator, unless he shall have obtained Probate, or Letters of Administration, or other legal representation, as the case may be, from a duly constituted Court in British India having effect in Bombay. Provided nevertheless that in special cases, and in such only, it shall be lawful for the Directors to dispense with the production of Probate, or Letters of Administration, or such other legal representation, upon such terms as to indemnity or otherwise as the Directors may seem meet.

And Notice is hereby also given that, a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Corporation will be held at the Registered office aforesaid of the Corporation on Wednesday, the 14th day of February 1917 at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of receiving a Report of the proceedings at the above mentioned meeting and confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1917.

By order of the Board
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
6637.

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores are invited and will be received by the Agent in his office, at Lahore, up to 11-30 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, 1917, at which date, time, and place, they will be opened, for the 12 months commencing from the 1st April, 1917.

1. The Stores will have to be delivered at one of the recognised Railway Store Depots, but may be consigned from Outstations in accordance with the terms noted in the form of Tender.
2. A list of articles required will be posted on the Stores Notice Boards at the Principal Railway Stations on the North Western Railway, and further details and form of Tender, can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, as explained in Para VI.
3. Samples of the various items tendered, legibly marked with the name and address of the Tenderers, should be delivered, free of all charges, at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on Saturday the 10th February, 1917, but samples are not required for articlers that have to be supplied to Standards.
4. Earnest Money, as prescribed in the form of Tender, must be remitted in cash or Currency Notes, to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter, stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with the Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores, and the Cashier's receipt shall be attached to the form of Tender. (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 and above of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted.)
5. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money, will not be considered.
6. The Tender form may be obtained on application from the Chief Storekeeper on payment of Rs. five only. The cost of the Tender form will not be returned. All Tenders received by post or by hand, will be opened in public on Wednesday the 21st February 1917, at 11-30 a.m. in the Agent's Office North Western Railway, Lahore.
7. Only one representative of each firm tendering will be admitted to the room to witness the opening of tenders. Those who do not wish to be present, should post their tenders in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening the tenders, except the names of the firms whose tenders have been received.
8. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items in the same tender, and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.
9. The acceptance or rejection of tenders will not be notified till about a month from the date of opening of the tenders.

By Order.
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper,
N. W. Ry.
Chief Storekeeper's Office.
Lahore, dated 8th Jan. 1917. 6632

### NOTICE.

THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD.

MESSRS. SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., having transferred to us the Agency of the above Company as from the 1st January, 1917, the public are hereby informed that the office of the Company will be removed to the 4th floor of Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, from the 15th January, 1917.

TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents,
The Standard Mills Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 10th January, 1917. 6622

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."
Bombay, 28th August, 1913.

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Rezais 300 in good condition, size 7 ft. by 5 ft. weight each 7 lbs. 4 oz. Price 1,000.

Apply O. C. DEPOT,
114th Mahrattas,
6575 POONA.

## LEGAL NOTICES

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913,

and

In the matter of the BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING Co., Ltd. (in liquidation.)

GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA & BHUVNESHWARGIRJI MAHESHJIRJI, liquidators of the above Co. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition dated the 22nd day of December 1916, has been presented to his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Petitioners for sanction, with or without modification, of the scheme referred to in the said petition submitted by Mr. Dalsukhbhai Wadilal Veerchand for taking the above Company out of liquidation and working the same and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod has appointed Saturday the 20th day of January 1917 at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) to hear the said petition.

All Creditors and Contributories of the above Company are hereby cited to be present at the time and place aforesaid either in person or by attorney or Council and show cause, if any they have, why the said scheme should not be sanctioned by the Court with or without modification as the Court may think proper.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1917.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.
Albert Buildings,
Fort, Bombay. 6580.

## LEGAL NOTICES

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Dr. FRAMROZE ERACHSHAW COOPER, is the Assignee for valuable consideration from the author Dr. JEHANGIR RUTTONJI WADIA, of the plays entitled "PARSI HARISHCHANDRA" and parodies of Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet and East Lynne written in the Gujrati language together with all publishing and performing rights therein. Any person or persons printing, publishing or performing any of the said plays or any substantial parts thereof, without the previous consent in writing of our client or in any other manner whatsoever infringing or interfering with the rights of our client therein will render himself or themselves liable to be proceeded against at law for the said infringement or interference.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1917.

MANEK DASTOOR & Co.,
Attorneys for Dr. Framroze
6631 Erachshaw Cooper.

## AMUSEMENTS.


**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE** QUEEN OF BOMBAY,

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT BILL.
MARY FULLER.
in the great 5-act Drama.
"THE STRENGTH OF THE WEAK."

Showing how an unprotected girl while young is made a victim of a man's advances but how, as soon as she attains to years of discretion, threws off the evil influence and goes to the protection and love of a man of her own age.

A first rate comedy.
"A CIRCUMSTANTIAL SCANDAL."

A man sees his wife with his friend while he himself is talking to the friend's wife. Each of the four suspects the other of intrigue, though the whole affair was an accident and some hearty laughter is thus provided.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE
ONLY EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA IN BOMBAY.
TO-MORROW
THE GREAT SIX REEL DIPLOMATIC DRAMA.
"ELUSIVE ESABEL"
FEATURING THE FAMOUS ACTRESS FLORENCE LAWRENCE.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

**NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA**
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
THE SERIAL EXTRAORDINARY
PEG O' THE RING
PEG O' THE RING
PEG O' THE RING
2nd INSTALMENT—6 REELS
Featuring the two greatest serial stars LUCILLE LOVE AND COUNT HUGO.
The greatest film shown on Earth.
TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.
SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
THE LION'S WARD.
4,500 ft.
ANIMAL DRAMA.
SATURDAY, 13th JAN. 1917.
PROTEA—Part IV
SHORTLY COMING
MYSTERY OF AL-SIN
A super Serial of 45,000 feet.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
THE ASIAN CINEMA HALL
Kalbadevi Road Tram Junction.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.
6-30, 8 AND 10 P.M.
THIS WEEK'S DRAMA
"THE VEMPIRES OF THE NIGHT."
PATHE GAZETTE
and other Comic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Plan at the Hall.


## AMUSEMENTS.


**EXCELSIOR THEATRE**
BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLAYHOUSE
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 SHARP.
LAST 2 NIGHTS!!!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents
The World Famous British Comedienne
ADA REEVE
and London Company
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
The Great Lancashire Comedy
"HOBSON'S CHOICE"
SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th AT 9-30
Grand Farewell Performance
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th AT 6 P. M.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE
Rs. 3 to Ans. 8. Plan at ROSE & Co.

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE**
COMMENCING MONDAY JANUARY 15TH.
EVERY EVENING AT 9-45 P. M.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
BANDMAN COMEDY COY.
16 London Artistes
Including HARRY CORSON CLARKE (Mr. MANHATTON) and MARGERET DALE OWEN.
for a short season only in the latest London and New York Success
MONDAY & TUESDAY JAN, 15th & 16th.
For the first time in Bombay!
"WHOSE BABY ARE YOU"
A screaming farcical comedy in 3 acts.
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY JAN. 17th & 18th
For the first time in Bombay.
The Great Garrick Theatre Success
"THE ROTTERS."
(A tale of a Disrespectable family)
an original Satirical Comedy in 3 Acts.
FRIDAY & SATURDAY JAN. 19th & 20th.
For the first time in Bombay.
A uproarious Farcical Comedy
"WHAT DID TOMKINS DO"
Sunday at 6 p. m HALF PRICE MATINEE.
"WHAT DID TOMKINS DO"
Prices, Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
Matinees, Rs. 3, 2, 1 & Annas 8.
Plan now open at ROSE & Co,

In Aid of War Relief Fund
Under the Distinguished Patronage of their Excellencies LORD and LADY WILLINGDON
THE GANDHARVA NATAK MANDAL.
will perform at
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
ON
MONDAY 15th January 1917.
at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.)
The Classical Play.
SHAKUNTAL.
Acts I. III, IV, V, VII.
Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have kindly consented to be present.
The tickets will be had at Mandali's residence Tijoriwalla's Bungalow Grant Road from Tuesday 9th instant.
K. P. PANDIT.
Manager.

GROWING SUCCESS OF OUR GALA ATTRACTION.
PACKED AT EACH SHOW
AGAIN
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
PRESENTS THE FAMOUS
MALAGAS
The Finest Combination ever brought out to the East,
Introducing the latest Novelties in DANCES
SIGNOR and SIGNORITA
MALAGA
In a Comedy duet which will keep you in roars of laughter
ESSIE JENNINGS
The Stage favourite in another series of up-to-date Songs
The Above
MONSTER VARIETIES
are Intercepted by
A GREAT LONDON CINEMA PRODUCTION
BOOTLESS BABY
A Thrilling Drama in 3 parts which grips the attention from beginning to the end and proves the proverb "Mary in haste and repent at leisure."
ALSO
KEYSTONE COMEDY.
POPULAR PRICES.


### BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE EXHIBITION will be held at the HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY, Society in the TOWN H. noon 8th March, 1917.

For particulars and prospectus apply to,
HON. SEC.,
Elphinstone College, Fort. 6602

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AMUSEMENTS

YOUR LAST CHANCE !

OF SEEING REX BEACH'S GREAT STORY

"THE NE'ER DO WELL"

TO-NIGHT COME AND BE EXCITED TO THE

WEST END CINEMA.

ALSO THE WORLD'S LAUGHTER-MAKER,

CHARLES CHAPLIN

IN A TWO-REEL SCREAM.

5, 6-45, 8-30, 10.

THE EMPIRE

BOMBAY'S PICTURE HOUSE PAR EXCELLENCE

Every Evening at 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p.m

THE EMPIRE

Presents

The Famous English Romantic Actor

LEWIS WALLER

IN

Sir A. Conan Doyle's Great Play

"BRIGADIER GERARD"

A stirring story of the days when Napoleon's power was waning.

AN ALL-BRITISH PRODUCTION!

FULL CAST OF LONDON PLAYERS.

FOR THE WORLD'S BEST IN PICTURES! BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND FINEST CINEMA.

THE EMPIRE

I.

"THE LAUGHING MASK"

? ? ? ? ?

Who puzzled my spectators so long regarding my indentity tender many apologies and promise to

REVEAL MYSELF THIS WEEK

and exonerate myself from the many crimes vindictively foisted on me by the "IRON CLAW" for which I have been hounded by the Police. I want every one to

COME & SEE ME AT THE

OLYMPIA

SANDHURST ROAD.

Time: Nightly 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Saturdays } Matinees { 5-15 p.m.
Sundays } { 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani mtdicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No. PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

IN 5 MINUTES

BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM

cures all kinds of pain,

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Two Sizes: Re 1 and As. 12.

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KANTA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.

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Price List Free on Application.


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 10th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 8,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | 800 |
| " " Sales of East Indian | 300 |
| " " Imports | Nil. |
| Mid. Americans | 11.46 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. | 20.95 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March | 18.61 |
| " May | 18.87 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. March | 18.28 |
| " May | 18.48 |

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 9th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months. | To-day's opening price. |
|---|---|
| January | 11.18 |
| Jan.-Feb. | 11.15 |
| Feb.-Mar. | 11.16 |
| Mar.-Apl. | 11.20 |
| Apl.-May | 11.21 |
| May-June | 11.23 |
| June-July | 11.22 |
| July-Aug. | 11.21 |
| Aug.-Sept. | 10.94 |
| Sept.-Oct. | 10.65 |
| Oct.-Nov. | 10.50 |
| Nov.-Dec. | 10.42 |
| Dec.-Jan. | 10.36 |
| Jna.-Feb. | 10.33 |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

(Subject to correction words dropped in transmission)

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 10th.

| Months. | To-day's closing price. |
|---|---|
| January | 11.12 |
| Jan.-Feb. | 11.12 |
| Feb.-March | 11.14 |
| March-April | 11.17 |
| April-May | 11.18 |
| May-June | 11.21 |
| June-July | 11.20 |
| July-Aug. | 11.19 |
| Aug.-Sept. | 10.93 |
| Sept.-Oct. | 10.65 |
| Oct.-Nov. | 10.51 |
| Nov.-Dec. | 10.43 |
| Dec.-Jan. | 10.38 |
| Jan.-Feb. | 10.35 |

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 10th.

| | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| March | 19.00 |
| May | 18.55 |
| July | 18.40 |

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 10th.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal Good | 7.94 |
| " " Fully Good | 8.11 |
| " " Fine | 8.30 |
| " No. 1 Oomra Good | 8.84 |
| " " Fully Good | 9.02 |
| " " Fine | 9.20 |
| " Broach Good | 10.59 |
| " " Fully Good | 10.77 |
| " " Fine | 10.95 |

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 9th.

Few more cloth offers for India but progress slow. Yarns firm but irregular buying.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 9th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Exports to Great Britain to Continent | 32,000 Nil. |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 10 |
| Demand Bills | 4.75.75 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 75 |

New York, Jan. 10th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 20,000 |
| Futures at New York March | 18.28—30 |
| " May | 18.47—42 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 18.40—40 |
| " " New Orleans | 18.13/4-18 |
| Futures at New Orleans March | 17.77—51 |
| " May | 18.02—54 |

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 9th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot | 36 1/4 |

Closing Tone of Silver:—There was more offering but closed steadier.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 13th July 1916.

| | |
|---|---|
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st | 5 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | 4½ |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 5½ |
| " " " 6 " | 5¾ |
| Interest day to day loans | 4 |
| " 7 day market loans | 4½ |
| Consols 2½ % | 54¼—⅜ |
| Rupee Paper 5 % | — |
| Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan) | 65½—¼ |
| Government Securities 3 % | 56¾—¾ |
| Ex. on London at Paris Francs. | 27.10 Uncngd. |

London, Jan. 10th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot | 36 1/4 No change. |

(New York advices not yet to hand.)

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 9th.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4½% 1925—1928 | £85¼—½ |
| 4½% 1925—1945 | £93¼—¼ |

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 9th.

BARLEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb. Paid | 68 |

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Feroszpore Usual Bold Dec.-Jan. Sellers | 90 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Dec.-Jan. Nominal | 94 |
| Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Buyers | 87/6 |
| Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet. | |
| Toria Rapeseed Jan.-Feb. Sellers | 92/9 |

LINSEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Paid | 103/6 |
| Tone of Linseed:—Slow. | |
| Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. | 103/6 |
| Tone—Slow. | |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best selected Copper | £139¼ |
| Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal | £135 |
| Copper Braziers | — |
| Yellow Metal | 16½ |
| Hard Speiter Nominal | 43 |

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb. | 23 |
| Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb. | 23/3 |
| Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb. | 23/4 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb. | 25/3 |
| Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb. | 25/6 |
| Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb. | 25/7 |
| Tone of Sugars:—Quiet | |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber fine hard cure Jan. Value | 3 3 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan. | 3 |

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

# BOMBAY MARKETS.

## COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 11.

The market at Colaba opened steady with M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 392-8 and declined to Rs. 391-4 on jobbers selling.

Some settlements are made for January delivery.

Ready cotton is dull.

Quotations are:—

M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 391-4.

M. G. Fully Good at Rs. 292.

M. G. K/Akola at Rs. 393.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Jan. 11th.

| Description. | | Jan 1917 | Mar. 1917 | April 1917 | Spgs. Cotton. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | DELIVERY. | | | |
| Broach, | Good M.G. | — | 398 | — | — |
| Broach, | Fine M.G. | 409 | — | — | New |
| Bengal, | F.G. M.G. | 294 | — | — | 290/00 |
| Bengal, | Fine M.G. | 308 | — | — | 295/15 |
| Bengal, | Superline M.G. | — | — | — | 320/30 |
| Rajputana, | Fine M.G. | — | — | — | — |
| Sind Panjab, | Fine M.G. | — | — | — | 305/15 |
| Kbam./Akola | Fine M.G. | 400 | 375/6 | — | 390/00 |
| Ellich/Amraoti, | Fine M.G. | — | — | — | 392/02 |
| Dhamg./Pulgaon, | Fine M.G. | — | — | — | 395/05 |
| Yeotmal, | Fine M.G. | — | — | — | 397/07 |
| Nagpore, | Fine M.G. | — | — | — | 400/10 |
| Hingt./Wardha, | Fine G.M. | — | — | — | — |
| Khandelsh, | Fine M.G. | 384 | — | — | 380/90 |
| Khandelsh, | F.G. M.G. | 366 | — | — | 345/55 |
| Khandwa Sanawad | F.G. M.G. | — | — | — | — |
| Jalna | F.G. M.G | — | — | — | 360/70 |
| Indore, | F.G. M.G. | — | — | — | — |
| Ujjain, | F.G. M.G. | — | — | — | — |
| Nander, | F.G. M.G. | — | — | — | — |
| Mathia, | Fine M.G. | — | — | — | — |
| Mathia, | F.G. M.G. | — | — | — | Old |
| SawGinned Dharwar | Good | — | — | — | 400/10 |
| Coompta, | Good M.G. | — | — | — | 410/30 |
| Westerns, | Good M.G. | — | — | — | 400/10 |
| Westerns, | Good H.G. | — | — | — | 380/90 |

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan 11th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

| Ready. | Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivery Rs. a. p |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-80 | 46 0 0 | 7 0 0 |
| " White Cawnpore 70-80 | 45 0 0 | 7 0 0 |
| " Karachi Bangla | 46 0 0 | 7 0 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 7 2 0 | 7 8 0 |
| " Brown Cawnpore | 7 1 0 | 7 7 0 |
| " Yellow Cawnpore | 7 10 0 | 8 0 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 10 5 0 | 10 11 0 |
| " Brown Thin | 10 3 0 | 10 9 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 49 8 0 | 10 6 0 |
| " Gajar 75-25 | 47 8 0 | 10 0 0 |
| " Black | 41 0 0 | 8 4 0 |
| " Gajar 50-50 | 45 8 0 | 9 9 0 |
| Poppyseed, White | 7 8 0 | 8 4 0 |
| Groundnuts | 45 0 0 | — — |
| Mowraseed | 4 7 0 | 4 11 0 |
| Jowa | 33 0 0 | 4 14 6 |
| Arandia | 45 0 0 | — — |
| **Forward.** | **Rs. a. p.** | |
| Wheat April-May | 6 8 9 | |
| Linseed May | 11 4 3 | |
| Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan. | 10 6 0 | |
| " Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan. | 10 0 0 | |
| " Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan. | 9 5 0 | |
| " Black Dec./Jan. | 8 4 0 | |
| Linseed Sept. | 11 12 6 | |

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 11th January, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

| Growths. | Super-fine. | Fine. | Fully Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals (M.G.) | 315 | 301 | 290 | —1/25th Jan.1917 |
| Bengals (M.G.) | 328 | 313 | 296 | —Ready |
| Scinde-Punjab (M.G.) | 325 | 311 | 294 | —Ready |
| | 318 | 305 | 192 | —1/25th Jan. 17. |
| | — | 386 | 361 | —Ready |
| Khandesh (M.G.) | — | 380 | 355 | —1/25th Jan. 17. |
| | — | — | — | — |
| Jalna (M.G.) (G.S.) | — | — | 338 | —Ready |
| Barsee (M.G.) (G.S.) | — | — | 408 | —Ready |
| Oomra (M.G.) | — | 395 | 378 | —Ready |
| (Fair-Staple) | — | — | — | — |
| | — | — | — | — |
| Akola Khamg. | — | 393 | 381 | —Ready |
| Karanja(M.G.) | — | 392 | 375 | —1/25th Jan. 17. |
| Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.) | — | 393 | 381 | —Ready |
| | — | 390 | 373 | —1/25th Jan. 17. |
| Dhamangaum | — | 400 | 388 | —Ready |
| Poolgaum(M.G.) | — | 393 | 376 | —1/25th Jan. 17. |
| Yeotmal (M.G.) | — | 402 | 385 | —Ready |
| | — | 397 | 380 | —1/25th Jan. 17. |
| Nagpore | — | 410 | 393 | —Ready |
| Kampti (M.G.) | — | 403 | 386 | —1/25thJan.1917 |
| Wardha B'ghat (M.G.) | — | 410 | 393 | —Ready |
| | — | 405 | 388 | —1/25thJan.1917 |
| Broach (M.G.) | — | 4.4 | — | —1/25thMar. 17. |
| | — | — | — | 392 1/25thApril17. |
| Wadhwan (H.G.) | — | — | — | — |
| | — | — | — | — |
| Mathia (M.G.) | — | 374 | 349 | —Ready |
| | — | 376 | 351 | —1/25th Jan. 17. |
| Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.) | — | — | — | 414April/May 1917 |
| | — | — | — | — |
| Sawgd. Dharwar | — | — | — | 412April/May 1917 |
| | — | — | — | — |
| Westerns (M.G.) | — | — | — | 408May/June 1917 |
| Westerns (H.G.) | — | — | — | 398May/June 1917 |
| | — | — | — | — |
| Compta (M.G.) | — | — | — | 418April/May 1917 |
| | — | — | — | — |
| Miraj (M.G.) | — | — | — | 420April/May1917 |

SHARE MARKET WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

Jan. 11.

The bazaar when it re-opened after a long holiday on the 2nd instant showed no signs of activity. The tone all round was weaker than it was before close. However in the beginning very little business was reported to have been done owing to the approach of the January settlement. There is at present a complete absence of speculators in the market who are not drawn to it, as they do not regard the present rates quite favourable to them. When this has been the general state there was noticed a smart decline these two days. This is in no way a bad sign for in our opinion there could be no very substantial rise in a steady market.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, was held at the registered Office of the Company at Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, yesterday when the resolutions which were passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on the 12th December 1916 were confirmed as special resolutions.

TRAFFIC AT THE DOCKS.

The Commissioner of Police notifies that it is proposed under the provisions of section 14 of Bomaby Act VI of 1863, as amended by Bombay Act V of 1887 and Bombay Act III of 1915, to add, subject to the previous sanction of the Governor in Council to charge a uniform rate of annas four in addition to the authorised fare for any journey inside either the Prince's and Victoria or the Alexandra Docks. Any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the Commissioner of Police from any person with respect to the proposed subsidiary rule on or before the 15th day of February 1917 will be duly considered.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts standing crops were in good condition during the week ending on 9th instant. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Sowing of rabi crops is nearing completion. Picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmednagar, West Khandesh, Sholapur and Kathiawar. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals, and Kaira. Prices of foodgrains were generally steady.

# DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Jan. 11.

| MILLS. | Opening. | Midday. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Ahmedabad Advance | .. | .. | 858 |
| 2 Bombay Cotton | .. | .. | 275 |
| 3 Bombay Dying | .. | .. | 860 |
| 4 Bombay United | .. | .. | 730 |
| 5 Century | .. | .. | 360 |
| 6 Central India | 2187½ | .. | 2170 |
| 7 China | .. | .. | 350 |
| 8 Colaba | .. | .. | 1290 |
| 9 Crescent | 181½ | .. | 180 |
| 10 Currimbhoy | 307½ | 30½ | 305 |
| 11 David | 495 | .. | 500 |
| 12 Edward Sassoon | .. | .. | 180 |
| 13 Emperor Edward | .. | .. | 560 |
| 14 Fazulbhoy | 595 | .. | 587½ |
| 15 Framji Petit | .. | .. | 1200 |
| 16 Finlay Muir | .. | .. | 525 |
| 17 Hindustan | .. | .. | 250 |
| 18 Indian Bleaching | 252½ | .. | 345 |
| 19 Indore Malwa | 347½ | .. | 50 |
| 20 Jamshed | .. | .. | 985 |
| 21 Kasturchand | .. | .. | 1800 |
| 22 Khatao | .. | .. | 725 |
| 23 Kohinoor | .. | .. | 1325 |
| 24 Luxmi Cotton | .. | .. | 1460 |
| 25 Madhavji Dharamsi | 1465 | .. | 1750 |
| 26 Madras United | .. | .. | 1550 |
| 27 Manekji Petit | .. | .. | 2300 |
| 28 Morarji | .. | .. | 1674 |
| 29 New Great Eastern | .. | .. | 925 |
| 30 New City | .. | .. | 1314 |
| 31 Pearl | 432½ | 430 | 432½ |
| 32 Phoenix | .. | .. | 200 |
| 33 Sholapur | .. | .. | 5100 |
| 34 Simplex | 615 | .. | 612½ |
| 35 Sir Shapurji | .. | .. | — |
| 36 Standard | 1400 | 1395 | 1387½ |
| 37 Sun | .. | .. | 55 |
| 38 Swadeshi | .. | .. | 1685 |
| 39 Swan | .. | .. | 270 |
| 40 Tata | .. | .. | 600 |
| 41 Textile | .. | .. | 1480 |
| 42 Simplex | 615 | .. | 612½ |
| **Banks.** | | | |
| 1 Bank of Bombay | .. | .. | 1545 |
| 2 Bank of India | .. | .. | 84 |
| 3 Central Bank | .. | .. | 27½ |
| 4 Eastern Bank | .. | .. | 62 |
| 5 Bombay Merchants Bank | .. | .. | 5½ |
| **Railways.** | | | |
| 1 Ahmedabad Dholka | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 Amritsar Patti Railway | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 Ahmedabad Prantij | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 Central Provinces | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 Tapti Valley | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 Gajarat Railway | .. | .. | 98 |
| **Miscellaneous Cos.,** | | | |
| 1 Alcock Ashdown | .. | .. | 905 |
| 2 Bamankuva | .. | .. | 5 |
| 3 Badham Pile | .. | .. | — |
| 4 British Burma Petroleum | .. | .. | 5½ |
| 5 Bombay Burma Trading Co. | 1070 | .. | 1067½ |
| 6 Bombay Electric S. & Tramway Co. Ordy. | 315 | 312½ | 310 |
| 7 " " " Pref. | .. | .. | 157 |
| 8 Bombay Flour Mills | .. | .. | 1525 |
| 9 Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ordy. | .. | .. | 272½ |
| 10 " " " " Pref. | .. | .. | 245 |
| 11 Bundi Cement Co. | .. | .. | 22½ |
| 12 Central India Weaving Co. | .. | .. | 44½ |
| 13 Empire Lite | .. | .. | .. |
| 14 Indian Cement | .. | .. | 385 |
| 15 Katni Cement Ordy. | .. | .. | 292½ |
| 16 " " Def. | .. | .. | 950 |
| 17 Indian Cotton Oil Co. | .. | .. | .. |
| 18 Kemp & Co. | .. | .. | .. |
| 19 Makenzie Saw Mills | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 Marsland Price Co. | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 Oriental Life A. Co. | .. | .. | .. |
| 22 Phillips & Co. | .. | .. | .. |
| 23 Port Canning Co. | .. | .. | 730 |
| 24 Sivrajpur Syndicate | .. | .. | 46 |
| 25 Tata Iron & Steel Co. Pref. | .. | .. | 165 |
| 26 " " " Ordy. | 309 | .. | 302½ |
| 27 " " " Def. | 990 | .. | 995 |
| 28 Tata Hydro-Electric Co. Pref. | .. | .. | 1095 |
| 29 " " Ordy. | 1115 | .. | 1110 |
| 30 Telephone Co. | .. | .. | 195 |
| **Presses.** | | | |
| 1 Fort Press | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 Harvaj Subapati | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 Indian Cotton | .. | .. | 131¼ |
| 4 Manmar Mfg. | .. | .. | 232½ |
| 5 New Mofussal Co. | .. | .. | 780 |
| 6 New Berar | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 New Prince of Wales | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 Volkart | .. | .. | 490 |
| **Government Securities.** | | | |
| 1 3½ % Govt Loan | .. | .. | 74 |
| 2 4 % " " | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 4 % Port Trust Bond Guaranteed. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 4 % 1 " " " Unguaranteed. | .. | .. | 86 |
| 5 4½ % " " " do. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 4 % Municipal Bond | .. | .. | 83 |
| 7 4 % City Trust Bond | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 5 % Municipal Tansa | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 Sanitary | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 War Loan | .. | .. | 92 |
| **Silver.** | | | |
| Cash | .. | .. | .. |
| Forward | .. | .. | .. |

BALL ROOM ETIQUETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will some kind reader of your esteemed journal be good enough to reply to the following query on ball room etiquette.

On Saturday the 6th instant at a Dance in Bombay on the Girgaum Road in the course of the programme the M. C. announced "Lancers" and accordingly sets were formed. There was among others one incomplete set, wherein a couple was wanted, a couple accordingly got up and occupied this vacant position and the set was complete. After a minute or two, another gentleman with his lady came in and claimed to take up the place occupied by the before mentioned couple and asked them to leave the set, as he had already pre-arranged to join this set. The couple declined to do so and the matter was referred to the M. C. The wise M. C. decided in favour of the newcomer, on the plea that as the four couples had already pre-arranged to form this set, the couple was bound to leave the set without further ado.

The points to be borne in mind are that the position in the set was vacant, the M. C. was looking for couples to fill up the set, when the couple joined the set, none of the other three couples informed them that the set was complete and yet M. C. asked them to leave the set on the mere word of a stranger (or friend) that they had pre-arranged to join the set. Was the conduct of the M. C. proper and was it expedient.—Yours, etc.

CASHMERE BOQUET.

Bombay, 8th January 1917.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 6th instant occurred as follows:—

Bombay City 16 (for two weeks); Ahmedabad District 6 (for two weeks); Kaira District 5; Broach Port 2; Surat Town and Port 68; other places in Surat District 12; West Khandesh District 550 (for two weeks); East Khandesh District 357 (for two weeks); Satara District 484 (for two weeks); Nasik District 152; Ahmednagar District 573; Poona Town 41; Other places in Poona District 707; Sholapur Town 283; Other places in Sholapur District 786; Kolaba District 14 (for two weeks); Ratnagiri District 3; Belgaum District 222; Hubli Town 40; Other places in Dharwar District 175; Bijapur District 319; Karachi Town and Port 1; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 284; Mangrol Port 1; Other places in Kathiawar Agency 19; Bhor State 14; Savnur State 2; Akalkote State 29 (for two weeks); Bijapur Agency 1; Satara Agency 20 (for two weeks). Total 5,186.


EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for all sorts of eye diseases. It cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife. No failure, no harm, no hard and fast rules, no difficulty in its use. It is absolutely safe; highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to L. H. SELLER, Samta P. O., Dept. B 2, Bengal.


# CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

## GROUNDNUT.

The final memorandum on the groundnut crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Native States, for the season 1916-17, giving the estimates up to 10th December shows the total area under the crop as under:—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| British Districts | 170,100 |
| Native States | 55,900 |
| Total | 226,000 |

which is 15 per cent. below the area of the previous year but 21 per cent. over the average. The decline in the area appears mainly in the South Deccan where the crop is principally grown and is attributed to continuous rain at sowing time and to low prices fetched by the crop owing to the war.

The dry as well as the wet crop throve well everywhere till October; but the abnormally heavy rains at the end of this month damaged the crop particularly in the South where the pods ready for picking rotted in the ground in places and in places the seeds sprouted. Elsewhere its condition is fair. The harvesting of the crop commenced after the middle of November a fortnight to a month later than usual.

OUTTURN.

The crop is estimated to yield between 65 to 100 per cent. of the normal in Gujarat. In the Deccan it is expected to yield between 100 to 152 per cent. in East Khandesh and Nasik, between 85 to 100 per cent. in West Khandesh, Nagar and Poona and 30 to 75 per cent. in the South. In Kolhapur it is estimated at only one-third of the normal and in other States at one-half to two-thirds of it.

The total outturn works out to:—

| | Tons. |
|---|---|
| British Districts | 175,000 |
| Native States | 33,000 |
| Total | 208,000 |

which is 32 per cent. under the outturn of the previous year but 22 per cent. over the average of the preceding ten years.

## SESAMUM.

The final memorandum on the sesamum crop giving the estimates up to 10th December shows the total area under the early as well as the late crop as under:—

| | British Districts. Acres. | Native States. Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Presidency proper | 279,000 | 601,000 |
| Sind | 28,000 | 2,000 |
| | 307,000 | 603,000 |

Total 910,000 acres.

which is 8.7 per cent. over the area of the previous year but 8.8 per cent. below the decennial average.

OUTTURN.

As a result of the season described above the outturn of the crop in North Gujarat and Kathiawar is estimated to yield from 65 to 100 per cent. of the normal and in South Gujarat between 65 to 85 per cent of it. In the Deccan the crop yielded from 85 to 100 per cent. in the North, and West from 75 to 85 per cent. in the East and between 40 to 50 per cent. in the South. In the Karnatak the crop is estimated to lie between 20 and 40 per cent. of the normal in Bijapur and eastern parts of Dharwar and Belgaum and between 50 and 65 per cent. elsewhere. The Sind crop is estimated to have yielded about two-thirds of the normal.

The total estimated outturn stands as under:—

| | British Districts. Tons. | Native States Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| Presidency | 37,300 | 82,800 |
| Sind | 2,400 | 300 |
| | 39,700 | 83,100 |

Total 122,800 tons.

which is 23.8 per cent. over the outturn of the previous year and 6 per cent. over the average of the preceding ten years.

BARODA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Jan. 10.

The Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was closed this evening, when Prince Jaising Rao gave awards to the successful competitors. The Prince of Kapurthala and Prince Shivaji Rao were present.

Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee read an interesting report, in which he enumerated the many advantages conferred by the Exhibition and thanked the workers and exhibitors for contributing to its success. He said that approximately 125,000 persons had visited the exhibition, which contained over 30,000 exhibits. The awards included 57 gold, 75 silver, and 36 bronze medals, 103 certificates of merit and 313 cash prizes.

Before giving away the awards, Prince Jaising Rao congratulated the Exhibition Committee on the success of the exhibition, congratulated the successful competitors and urged the unsuccessful ones not to despair but to exert the more.


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# WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 11.

The disturbance in the north-west has given a few light falls of rain in Baluchistan.. Unsettled conditions in the south-west of the Bay have resulted in moderately heavy rain on the south Coromandel coast. Negapatam and Pamban report two inches.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain in Punjab, Kashmir and south Madras.

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

The weather in Lahore has been cloudy since Wednesday night and a few light showers of rain fell on Thursday morning. The sky is still overcast with clouds which promise more rain. This is the first rain of the cold weather this year.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th Jan. 1917

| | |
|---|---|
| Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m. | |
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr. | 30.043 Inch. |
| Temperature of Air | 78.2 Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 70.8 ,, |
| Dew Point | 67.0 ,, |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.679 ,, |
| Mean of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) | 0.0 ,, |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 87.7 ,, |
| Minimum ...do.....do | 71.3 ,, |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | ENE.-ESE E,NNW, |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight | 162 Miles. |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Still. | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Still. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | h. m. | ft. in. | Jan. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Thur | 11 | m 1 8 | 28 8 | 11 | m 7 20 | 18 8 |
| | | 1 7a | 26 1 | | 6 43a | 17 0 |
| Fri. | 12 | m 1 32 | 28 4 | 12 | m 7 48 | 18 7 |
| | | 1 59a | 25 11 | | 7 13a | 17 8 |
| Sat. | 13 | m 1 57 | 28 0 | 13 | m 8 16 | 18 7 |
| | | 2 12a | 25 7 | | 7 44a | 18 5 |
| Sun. | 14 | m 2 23 | 27 6 | 14 | m 8 47 | 18 8 |
| | | 2 48a | 25 3 | | 8 18a | 19 3 |
| Mon. | 15 | m 2 52 | 26 11 | 15 | m 9 23 | 18 8 |
| | | 3 38a | 24 10 | | 8 58a | 20 3 |
| Tues. | 16 | m 3 38 | 26 4 | 16 | m 10 8 | 18 7 |
| | | 4 43a | 24 6 | | 9 51a | 21 4 |
| Wed. | 17 | m 4 18 | 25 9 | 17 | m 11 10 | 18 5 |
| | | 6 28a | 24 6 | | 11 16a | 22 3 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| Jan. | | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ,, 11 | (Thursday) | ,, 7h. 14m. | ,, 6h. 19m. |
| ,, 12 | (Friday) | ,, 7h. 15m. | ,, 6h. 20m. |
| ,, 13 | (Saturday) | ,, 7h. 15m. | ,, 6h. 20m. |
| ,, 14 | (Sunday) | ,, 7h. 15m. | ,, 6h. 21m |
| ,, 15 | (Monday) | ,, 7h. 15m. | ,, 6h. 21m |
| ,, 16 | (Tuesday) | ,, 7h. 15m. | ,, 6h. 22m |
| ,, 17 | (Wednesday) | ,, 7h. 15m. | ,, 6h. 23m. |

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Moon | 1916 Dec. | 25th., | 2h. 1.2m. a.m. |
| First Quarter | ,, | 31st., | 5h. 37.4m. p.m. |
| Full Moon | 1917 Jan. | 8th., | 1h. 12.0m. — |
| Last Quarter | ,, | 16th., | 5h. 12.1m. p.m. |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 11th January 1917 was 30.254 inches or temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th January, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature has risen but is still in defect at night in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the southern half of the division and lightly clouded in the northern half. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in lower Sind and west Rajputana; night temperature is in defect in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies have cleared. Temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect in the extreme eastern and the south-eastern districts of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect in the southern half of the division and at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal have given heavy rain at Negapatam. Weather remains disturbed in the Punjab and has become unsettled also in the United Provinces.

A few showers may occur in south-east Madras, Malabar and the Punjab.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 11th of January 1917.*

| STATIONS | Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours | Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours | Humidity. 8 A. M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours | Rainfall. Total fall 1st Nov. to date. | Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushir | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (10th Jan.) | 80.1 | 47.9 | 89 | .. | 4.41 | —1.59 |
| Jask | 73.3 | 50.0 | 80 | .. | 2.83 | 0.86 |
| Do. (9th Jan.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muskat | 71.8 | 63.9 | 83 | .. | 3.00 | —0.10 |
| Do. (8th Jan.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 70.1 | 47.2 | 71 | 0.03 | 0.03 | —0.34 |
| Rawalpindi | 64.1 | 37.5 | 70 | .. | 0.33 | —1.49 |
| Lahore | 69.9 | 38.3 | 76 | .. | 0.02 | —0.71 |
| Hissar | 72.6 | 41.9 | 62 | .. | 0 | .. |
| Ambala | 70.7 | 40.1 | 89 | .. | 0 | —1.77 |
| Delhi | 70.7 | 48.0 | 69 | .. | 0 | —0.85 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 72.0 | 47.3 | 62 | .. | 0 | —0.56 |
| Mainpuri | 71.5 | 43.3 | 59 | .. | 0.01 | —0.83 |
| Jhansi | 76.0 | 44.6 | 67 | .. | 0.78 | 0.21 |
| Cawnpore | 69.6 | 44.5 | 96 | .. | 2.20 | 1.32 |
| Allahabad | 71.8 | 43.5 | 89 | .. | 0.61 | —0.36 |
| RIED AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 72.1 | 49.8 | 81 | 0.01 | 0.03 | —0.19 |
| Karachi | 81.1 | 57.3 | 48 | .. | 0 | —0.32 |
| Ajmer | 73.4 | 44.8 | 50 | .. | 0 | —0.54 |
| Jaipur | 76.5 | 49.1 | 43 | .. | 0 | —0.45 |
| Kotah | 79.6 | 53.6 | 62 | .. | 0 | —0.43 |
| Mount Abu | 71.0 | 55.4 | 55 | .. | 0 | —0.44 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 86.4 | 52.7 | 89 | .. | 0 | —0.16 |
| Dwarka | 86.3 | 61.x | 59 | .. | 0 | —0.06 |
| Veraval | 83.1 | 66.3 | 59 | .. | 0 | —0.40 |
| Rajkot | 84.2 | 55.8 | 43 | .. | 0 | —0.28 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 88.8 | 60.4 | 73 | .. | 0 | —0.32 |
| Surat | 89.7 | 63.7 | 69 | .. | 0 | —0.19 |
| Ahmedabad | 90.6 | 64.9 | 43 | .. | 0 | —0.21 |
| Deesa | 90.2 | 55.9 | 46 | .. | 0 | —0.20 |
| Neemuch | 79.7 | 53.0 | 51 | .. | 0 | —0.38 |
| Indore | 81.3 | 56.3 | 54 | .. | 0.66 | 0.27 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 73.9 | 41.9 | 68 | .. | 3.76 | 1.72 |
| Saugor | 76.2 | 52.0 | 35 | .. | 0.82 | —0.91 |
| Hoshangabad | 78.3 | 47.4 | 67 | .. | 1.42 | 0.37 |
| Khandwa | 84.2 | 53.2 | 70 | .. | 1.06 | 0.19 |
| Akola | 83.9 | 52.5 | 51 | .. | 3.42 | 1.05 |
| Amraoti | 83.2 | 55.1 | 39 | .. | 0.45 | —0.87 |
| Nagpur | 79.9 | 49.3 | 64 | .. | 2.55 | 1.14 |
| Chanda | 81.9 | 47.2 | 76 | .. | 0.63 | —0.55 |
| Raipur | 77.5 | 49.6 | 70 | .. | 3.36 | 1.61 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 87.7 | 71.4 | 74 | .. | 0.72 | 0.20 |
| Ratnagiri | 91.1 | 69.1 | 45 | .. | 7.26 | 6 66 |
| Marmugao | 82.7 | 69.5 | 7[illegible] | .. | 8.98 | 8 82 |
| Karwar | 88.8 | 66.9 | 73 | .. | 8.48 | 6.04 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 85.4 | 52.6 | 60 | .. | 1.33 | 0.59 |
| Ahmednagar | 81.7 | 48.5 | 57 | .. | 0.66 | —0.35 |
| Poona | 83.0 | 55.5 | 56 | .. | 1.91 | 0.88 |
| Sholapur | 83.4 | 54.1 | 57 | .. | 8.28 | 6.85 |
| Bijapur | 80.3 | 52.3 | 63 | .. | 9.47 | 8.28 |
| Belgaum | 79.2 | 53.8 | 64 | .. | 10.67 | 8.52 |
| Aurangabad | 82.1 | 54.8 | 48 | .. | 0.77 | —0.10 |
| Nizamabad(Indur). | 81.8 | 48.8 | 64 | .. | 1.36 | 0.59 |
| Hyderabad | 77.3 | 55.2 | 84 | .. | 2.44 | 1.33 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 90.5 | 71.0 | 55 | .. | 4.78 | 1.41 |
| Calicut | 86.4 | 68.4 | 76 | .. | 5.70 | —0.31 |
| Cochin | 90.0 | 74.1 | 66 | .. | 4.62 | —3.53 |
| Colombo | 84.4 | 72.7 | 97 | 0.24 | 10.81 | —8.02 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 80.8 | 62.0 | 70 | .. | 10.85 | 4.76 |
| Bellary | 83.5 | 56.5 | 76 | .. | 2.17 | 0.07 |
| Cuddapah | 84.5 | 61.1 | 78 | .. | 3.49 | —1.04 |
| Madras | 82.3 | 73.3 | 76 | .. | 18.08 | —1.36 |
| Bangalore | 78.8 | 56.8 | 81 | .. | 10.14 | 6.69 |
| Coimbatore | 86.1 | 69.3 | 68 | .. | 5.76 | 1.13 |
| Trichinopoly | 86.1 | 70.5 | 76 | .. | 2.88 | —4.98 |
| Negapatam | 81.1 | 71.1 | 89 | 2.35 | 14.88 | —12.71 |


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# CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

KILLED.

Lieut C A F Brown, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Larkin, Lincolns.
Captain J W W Nason, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut C J B De la Bere, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut S V Plaskitt, Durhams.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut D P Bonham, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut C H Buttery, Liverpools.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut H Dews, Durhams.

DIED.

Lieut G C Torrens, Machinegun Corps.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col G A B Carr, Londons.
Second-Lieut S Graham, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut W H Hubbard, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H W J Lermit, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut O Maasdorp, Field Artillery.
Captain V M Rich, Medicals.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut H E Arnold, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F N Insoll, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONERS.

Captain J R Williams, Liverpools.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONERS NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut R Langley, Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Captain B L Erskine, Manchesters.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

Name of Lieut-Col P Balfour, Gloucesters, should be deleted from list of Wounded issued on 1st instant.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G E K Bemand, Field Artillery.
Capt A E Consterdine, West Yorkshires.
Capt P S Lynch, Leinsters.
Lieut C W H Parker, Worcesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut E F W Smith, Leinsters.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut T H Baker, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut H J H Dicksee, Flying Corps.
Rev C S Dunn, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut G E Edwards, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut R P C Freemantle, Flying Corps.
Capt J R Gould, Cavalry Special Reserve.
Second-Lieut W J Hartnoll, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut L F Jones, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D G Leys, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut C G McLachlan, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut G A Masters, Londons.
Second-Lieut A Morton-Cole, Trenchmortar Battery.
Lieut J J V Fitz W. Murphy, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut W M Palmer, Norfolks.
Capt R W Rice, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut B H Vidler, Sussex.
Capt C E Whitehead, Medicals.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut F H Glennon, East Lancashires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut E L Lewis, Essex.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## TO-DAY.

Parsi: 4th of Amardad, 1286.
Mahomedan: 17th of Rubee-Awal, 1335.
Hindu: 4th of Posh Vad, 1973.
Sunrise: 7-15 Sunset 6-20.
Phase of the Moon: Last quarter, Jan. 16.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fro, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Behrain, Dubai, Bumerabas, Basra and Mohomerah will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Mails consisting of unregistered correspondence for China, and Japan, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co. in "Hobson's Choice" at 9-30 p.m.

Lecture by Mr. G. S. Arundale on "Lucknow Congress," Shri Krishna Lodge, Murarji Gokuldass Market, Caval Street, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 13.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co. Grand Farewell Performance at 9-30. Matinee at 6 p.m.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrive in Bombay on H. M. S. Northbrook at 8 a.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 15.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., Registered letters will be accepted up to 1 p.m. and parcels up to 12 noon. Postings at the Town Sub Offices will be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co.'s Opening Performance, "Whose Baby Are You," at 9-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. in "Whose Baby are You" at 9-0.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Company at 9-30 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

BOMBAY, Jan 12.

Riding School.—Riding School daily (except Wednesday) for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m.

Riding School Salsette Detachment.—There will be Riding School for "C" and "D" Troops at the Camp Riding School to-day Friday morning, at 7 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order. Khaki shirts, rifles swords and Bandoliers.

(Sd.) E. G. PEARSON, Second-Lieut. Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

500. Battalion Duties:—Orderly Sureauts will be furnished by "G" Coy., during week ending January 13th, and "J" Coy., during week ending January 20th.

501.—Miniature Range:—The Miniature Range will be open from 6 to 8 p.m. daily except Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

502. Musketry:—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class firing as follows—

"G" Coy. To-day Friday 12th and Saturday 13th January.

503.—Armoury:—The Armoury will be open for issue and returns of arms as follows:—

Daily exxcept on Saturday evenings and Sundays from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m.

505.—Proficiency Examination:—A course of instruction for the Annual Proficiency Examination will be held in January and February. Proficiency candidates will parade on Tuesdays and Thursdays (morning) at 7-15 a.m. and on Wednesdays and Fridays (evening) at 6-30 p.m. at Head-quarters. Pencils and Note Books to be brought on all parades. Dress—Optional.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major. Adjt., B. V. Rifles.

## POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, Jan. 11.

35 Camp of Exercise.—The Battalion will parade at Headquarters on Saturday 13th January 1917, at 8-30 a.m. and proceed to camp at Ganeshkhind. Dress, Drill order.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lieut. Adjutant Poona, Vol. Rifles.

## BAND AT THE B. Y. CLUB

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

## BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the above Society will be held in the Society's Rooms this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. J. A. Saldanha will read a paper on "Some Interesting Antiquities of Salsette."

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The total mortality from all causes on Wednesday, was 79, against 88 on the corresponding day of last year and 64 on that of 1915.

## FAIR AT PHALTAN ROAD.

The annual Mahomedan fair at Phaltan Road in connection with Pedro Sahib's Durgha commenced yesterday and will continue for five days.

## CATHOLIC MALE ORPHANAGE RAFFLE.

The First Prize (motor car) in this famous Calcutta Lottery goes to Mr. W. A. Eates, Allahabad, the second prize (horse and trap) to Mr. D. T. Leonage, Ceylon and the third prize (piano or office gharry) to Mr. Shaik Ansair, Rangoon.

## HOME RULE LECTURE SERIES.

The eighth lecture of this series will be delivered by Mr. George S. Arundale on the "Lucknow Congress" under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of Home Rule Leagues this evening at 6-30 at Shri Krishna Lodge Murarji Gokuldas Market, Caval Street.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATE UNION.

On Monday the 15th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) a lecture will be given on "Problems of Female Education in Zenanas and Schools" by Miss S. Sorabji at the Sydenham College of Commerce, Hornby Road. The lecture will be open to the public.

## HIGH COURT HOLIDAYS.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed for the Easter Holidays from Thursday the 5th April to Monday the 9th April 1917, both days inclusive and for the annual Summer Vacation from Monday the 16th April to Sunday the 10th June, 1917, both days inclusive.

## KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL DADAR

The anniversary day of the King George English School, Dadar, was celebrated on Wednesday. The boys passed the day merrily from morning till evening by taking part in one or more games, both physical and intellectual. Prizes were declared for the winners. The social gathering of the school will be held on Sunday next.

## ACCIDENTAL BURNS.

A Hindu woman named Gangabai aged 18, was preparing tea in a room at Mint Road on Wednesday evening when her saree accidentally caught fire. Her father-in-law, on hearing her cry, went to her assistance and pulled out the burning clothes. She was, however, burnt over her arms, and legs, and the father-in-law also received burns on both hands. Both refused to go to a hospital and are being treated at home.

## NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The ensuing National Union of Teachers Commercial Examinations will be held at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College Centre, opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road, Bombay, in April next. The heads of institutions intending to present candidates for these examinations are requested to forward their lists of such candidates together with the examination fees so as to reach the Principal not later than 29th January, 1917. Applications from private candidates will be entertained if forwarded through the heads of their offices.

## NEWLY BORN CHILD FOUND IN MILL TANK.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Coroner, held an inquest on the dead body of a newly born female child, which was found floating in a mill-tank at Vincent Road. Dr. A. Powell, the Police Surgeon, said the body was decomposed, but he thought the child was born alive and had breathed, he could not say, however, what the cause of the death was. The jury returned a verdict that the body was found floating in a mill-tank but it being decomposed no opinion could be formed as to the cause of death.

## ENTERTAINMENT AT COLABA WAR HOSPITAL.

Messrs. Denver Bill & Co., on Tuesday the 9th, gave another exceedingly clever 2 hours entertainment for the sick and wounded. He opened first with his numerous hypnotisms. Several persons were called from the audience and were hypnotised by Denver Bill, the man with the iron nerves. Roars of laughter kept on up to the interval. The patients thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Denver Bill proves himself a real master of the art. He is a grandson of Col. P. W. Farrell, a veteran of the American Civil War, who is still alive at the ripe old age of 102 years.

During a 5 minute interval, selections at the piano; then came his comedy juggling, sword Work, Lassoing was very clever and the manipulation of a 75 foot lariat, was most marvellous, spinning the large circle far out over the heads of the audience. Denver Bill has been a big success in Bombay and is making a complete tour of all the Hospitals.

The next act was his sensational shooting feats, his double rifle human target, etc. At the final of the performance three cheers were given by the patients to Mr. Denver Bill and then God save the King was sung.

His next place to entertain will be the Victoria War Hospital.

## GIRL RUN OVER AND KILLED.

### FATALITY AT PAYDHONI.

The Coroner, Dr. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu girl aged nine years, Bachubai. Bachubai who lived with her mother at Chinchbunder was returning from a coste-dinner at 8 p.m., on Wednesday with another friend Ladubai; when near Pydhoni a carriage belonging to one Bhikaji Ramji, and driven by Makan Raoji came up and knocked down Bachubai. Two wheels of the vehicle passed over her; she was taken to the J. J. Hospital where she died two hours later. Ladubai stated that the carriage came up suddenly and was driving away after knocking down the deceased, but was stopped by other people. Another witness Sultan Abdul, a butcher stated in his evidence that the gharry was being driven very fast, when he shouted "Aste Aste" but the driver did not seem to hear and was driving away. An alarm was raised however. The driver ought to have known that something had happened as the carriage gave a big bump.

Bhikhaji the owner of the carriage, deposed that the carriage was not going very fast. The driver had been ringing the bell; he felt a bump and asked the driver to stop the carriage, as there were shouts.

The jury returned a verdict of death from the deceased having been accidentally run over by a gharry near Pydhonie Road.

## EUROPEAN HIGH SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

The following is the list of successful candidates (arranged in order of merit) for the European High School Certificate Examination held in November 1916:—

II Class:—Delphine Pinto (a) Convent High School, Clare Road Byculla; Albert Victor Misquita (c) St. Mary's High School, Mazagon; Hasib Kellow (a) Grammar School, Karachi; Daniel Charles O'Leary (c) St. Mary's High School, Mazagon; Eileen Constance Murray (a) Cathedral Girls' High School, Bombay; Anasuya Subnis St. Joseph's Convent School, Bandra; Hazel Margaret Brooks (a) Grammar School, Karachi; Mary Ribeiro (a) (b) Convent High School, Clare Road, Byculla; Edith Beatrice Baptist (a) Cathedral Girls' High School, Bombay; Eileen oLynn (d) St. Joseph's Convent School, Bandra; Doris Barley Convent High Schcol, Clare Road, Byculla.

III. Class.—George Valentine Marcar St. Mary's High School, Mazagon; Samuel Victor Kale Bombay Education Society's Boys' High School, Byculla; Rita Misquitta Convent High School, Fort, Bombay; Louis Joseph Pinto St. Mary's High School, Mazagon; James Maleiu Bombay Educational Society's Boys' High School, Byculla; Aloysius John Gomez St. Patrick's High School, Karachi; Theresa Ellen D'Silva Convent High School, Poona; Armando Luiz Moura Cathedral Boys' High School, Bombay.

# BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Jan. 11.)

Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Poona and Political Agent, Bhor, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S.

Mr. Vishveshwar Venkatesh Kalyanpurkar to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Vajeram Manibhai Mehta, returing.

Mr. Jivanrav Hanumantrav Betigeri to be First Class Subordinate Judge at Satara.

Mr. Krishnaji Raghunath Natu to act as First Class Subordinate Judge at Dhulia.

Mr. Narayan Govind Chapekar to do duty as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Dhulia.

Mr. Venkatrao Vaikunth Wagh to be First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. E. F. Rego to be First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, taking rank next below Mr. J. H. Betigeri.

Mr. Mohuniraj Bhagwant Pradhan, LL.B., to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Alibag vice Mr. Narayan Govind Chapekar, transferred.

Vice Mr. T. S. Greenaway, retired Mr. E. Priestley to be Third Grade Superintendent of Police; Mr. R. R. Boyd to be Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police; Mr. G. A. Shillidy to be Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police; Mr. W. C. Edwards to be First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police; Mr. J. W. Bennett to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. S. S. Godbole, Assistant Professor of Physics and Mathematics at the Agricultural College, Poona, is granted leave on medical certificate for one month with effect from 27th December 1916.

Mr. Jamnadas Girdhar Mehta to be Principal of the Ranchhodlal Chhotalal Technical Institute at Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. C. Irvine to be Superintendent of the Leper Asylum at Hindalge in the Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum District vice Mr. G. Henderson, resigned.

Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieut. Edgar Myrie Cory, seconded, to be Captain, and to remain seconded, dated 1st August, 1916.

Lieutenant Alfred Edward Williams to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st August 1916.

The services of Lieutenant J. C. Crawford of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Rly. Volunteer Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment in the Lucknow Volunteer Rifles, with effect from the 1st November 1916.

The services of Mr. J. A. W. Cooper, Executive Engineer on leave, have been placed at the disposal of the War Office, for the period of the war, with effect from 28th September 1916.

Mr. V. T. Agashe, L.C.E., Superintending Engineer, Third Class, temporary, is reverted to Executive Engineer, permanent, and posted to the Kolaba District.

On relief by Mr. Agashe, Mr. K. S. Framji is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Central Division, until further orders.

Pending arrival of Mr. Framji, Mr. H. O. B. Shoubridge, M.Inst.C.E., Sanitary Engineer to Government, should hold charge of the office of the Superintending Engineer, Central Division, in addition to his own duties.

On the termination of his special duty in the Secretariat in connection with the Public Works Department Reorganization Committee, Mr. H. J. M. Cousens, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Nasik District.

On relief by Mr. Cousens Mr. T. A. Andrew, Executive Engineer, will revert to his previous appointment in the Pravara Canals District.

# PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Bombay is believed to be the only Presidency in India in which there is no organization to deal with the children on the streets of its Capital City, and while there is a comprehensive Organization to deal with cruelty to animals, there is no corresponding body to deal with the human sufferers of whom there are, unfortunately, so many in Bombay. Numerous proposals have been made in the past to do away with the begging nuisance, to provide for the homeless and the destitute and to remove the halt, maimed and the blind from the roads. For all these objects Institutions are required, but first and foremost a strong Organization is required to deal with the children. Those who are interested in the reforming of the Society for the Protection of Children feel that really effective results in the relief of the homeless and the destitute can only be hoped for if the evils which lead to begging and destitution are first dealt with in the youth of the City.

2. The objects of the Society are to rescue children of all castes and creeds from the streets of Bombay, to prevent them appearing in the Police Courts and passing into the Jails, to endeavour to stop them begging and to prevent the mutilation of children which is so largely practised as an aid to the profession of begging. The Society is intended to work with existing Institutions in providing for the children, to institute such homes as may be necessary for those children who cannot be provided for by existing Institutions and to eventually inaugurate a Home or Reformatory for Girls on the lines of the David Sassoon Reformatory for Boys. Most important work lies before the Society in the necessary amendments of the Law enforcing the protection of children and the prevention of cruelty and the corruption of their morals also in the education of the public of the Bombay Presidency in the measures necessary to prevent public and private wrongs now borne by children owing to weakness in the Law and lack of education and moral training. The question of child labour in factories and the welfare of the infants of mill-hands are also matters within the immediate scope of the Society's work.

3. The Society is not strictly a new one as it was originally started in the year 1906, but for unknown reasons, had only a life of about a year. About nine months ago, a small private charity called the Children's Refuge was started in Grant Road with the objects which have been outlined here, but in a preliminary stage only. The first object aimed at in the establishment of the Refuge was to convince those interested of the necessity for a public Organization and to give them facts and figures from which they could, with confidence, appeal to the public for support to re-establish the Society for the Protection of Children upon a firm and permanent basis. The Refuge, which was organized and supported entirely by private money, has been at work long enough to make it evident that a permanent Organization is required to provide for these children for whom existing orphanages cannot cater, and also to focus public opinion sufficiently to secure alterations and amendments in the existing Law and strengthen the hands of the Police or of the Society in dealing with the children of the streets. As matters stand at present, the Police are often unable to take action when they know that evil exists. So-called parents often no connection to the children at all) buy and sell children for the express purpose of begging. Mutilation, drugging and other practices, with the object of attracting the pity of the charitable public, are not unknown, and the unfortunate habit of the people in the ostentatious giving of small doles, helps to continue this cruel and disgusting practice. Not only is the continuance of the Refuge as an Institution for the temporary accommodation of children rescued from streets necessary but a Home is required outside the City limits for those children who cannot be suitably dealt with by existing Institutions either owing to caste difficulties or owing to financial stringency. Agents of the Society are required in the Police Courts and on the streets and a staff is wanted to thoroughly tabulate and record the convictions and, if possible, the wanderings of beggars who have children in their possession. There is practically no limit to the amount of money which can be usefully spent in stopping the evils which at present exist. Already between 60 and 70 children have passed through the Refuge; some have run away (and there is no means of keeping them when the attractions on the streets are so near) some have been returned to their parents, some have been adopted by respectable citizens, and a number have been passed on to existing charitable Institutions. Large numbers remain to be dealt with and it is the belief of those connected with this organization that steady and continuous work on the lines indicated will not only give them the satisfaction of rescuing the youth of the City but also in time, materially reduce the number of beggars and criminals in the Jails of this Presidency.

4. The Poona Branch of the Society has continued work for some years past in spite of the decease of the parent body, and although it confines its operations perhaps more to a special branch of the work than on the general lines here indicated, it will combine with the new Organization in working for the common good of the children of the Presidency.

5. Funds are urgently required, and it is no less necessary that honorary helpers should come forward to assist in this most urgent social work which is entirely undenominational and without restriction as to caste or creed. May I appeal for help to the charitable public of Bombay.—Yours, etc.

J. S. WARDLAW MILNE.
Chairman,
Children's Refuge.

# BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

## FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

### HANDICAPS.

SATURDAY, 13th January 1917.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Cromdale 9-12, Primrose Morn 9-5, Bandit 8-12, Silver Thrush 8-11, Criton 8-6, Llaigeinor 8-2, Yellow Jester 8-1, Summer Thyme 8-0, Joyous Gard 8-0, Triple Alliance 8-0, Laveco 7-12, Miss Rollestone 7-10, Orloff 7-1, Fire Finch 6-12, Soultline 6-10, Philanthropist 6-8.

Top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 3 lbs.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight.)

Llangeinor 9-12, Fire Finch 9-2, Hoppner 8-13, Ewa Bugs 8-10, Bedspread 8-10, Tootsie 8-9, Anthracite 8-8, Wayemflete 8-8, Kenilworth 8-7, Rolling Stock 8-7, Matchless Maud 8-7, King's Head 8-4, Verst 8-3, Bunty 8-2, Kins

# LIMIT OF AUDACITY.

## AMAZING STORY OF PROMISSORY NOTE.

## "AUDACIOUS AND PERJURED DEFENCE."

### JUDGE'S SCATHING STRICTURES.

(*Before Mr. Justice Beaman.*)

PARASHRAM PANDURANG MAHTRE, Plaintiff v. KARSONDAS PREMJI, Defendant.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover from him a sum of Rs. 3,400 with interest at 12 per cent. per annum, in respect of a promissory note alleged to have been passed by the defendant to the plaintiff on the 8th of June, 1915.

Mr. K. D. Wadia with Mr. Ghasvala, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Campbell, appeared for the defendant.

The facts of the case are very simple but for the fact that the defendant put forward a most audacious and an amazing defence to the claim. In the first place he repudiated the note as forgery. The whole body of the note, as well as the signature purported to be in the handwriting of the defendant. In addition to this on the 13th of September, 1916, after the plaintiff had given the defendant notice of demand on the 6th of September, 1916, through his attorneys, Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, the defendant was alleged to have instructed Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaonkar to write in reply that he fully admitted the liability and merely craved a month's time in which to pay. The defendant declared that this letter was obtained by fraud and personation, that he never gave any such instructions, and that he had never had anything to do with Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaonkar. The suit was filed on 9th October, 1916, and summons was served on the defendant on 2nd November, 1916. On 1st November, 1916, the defendant alleged that the plaintiff came to his house of his own accord, informed him that the suit had been filed and voluntarily acknowledged that it was filed on a forged promissory note and of his own accord and free will made a full written confession of his guilt. The plaintiff's account of this was that he was sent for to the defendant's house that morning and that he went in the expectation of being paid, that when he got there he was surrounded by the members of the defendant's family, reinforced by an influential local gentleman called Narayan Nathubha Patel; that the police was summoned and in the presence of the Police Constable Badi. No. 985, Dadar Section, this confession was extorted from him; that he went straight from the defendant's house to his present attorneys Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinsha and Co., stated all the facts and instructed them to write to the defendant calling upon him forthwith to return the extorted confession.

The above is a bare outline of the case for and against the plaintiff.

THE LIMIT OF AUDACITY.

In the course of the judgment his Lordship said that this was a case which he thought, touched the limit of audacity on the part of one side or the other. Originating in short cause upon a promissory note it had developed into one of the most intricate and difficult cases his Lordship had to try. Now the plaintiff's story of the events leading up to the making of the promissory note was briefly this. He was a young man who lived with his elder brother Sadanand, who was employed in a Bombay business. The plaintiff was for some time working in Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. as a typist, but he resigned his appointment there and since 1914 had been living with his brother Sadanand in Dadar. In order to give him some occupation, his brother had sworn, that some time about the middle of the year 1914 he entrusted him with Rs. 4,000 of his savings to lend out at interest. The plaintiff certainly had been practising money-lending on a very small scale with the exception of the impugned note since that time. He produced in Court several promissory notes for small sums of money, which he had advanced to various people. It was not, however, until February, 1915, that he appeared to have entered into business relations with the defendant. He swore that he made him several small loans aggregating by June, 1915, Rs. 1,000 in all and for each of these he had obtained a pro-note from the defendant. Somewhere in August, 1915, according to the plaintiff, or it might have been in July, 1915,—he was quite uncertain as to the actual date,—the defendant came to him saying that he was in need of Rs. 2,500. The plaintiff found that out of the Rs. 4,000 his brother had given him to lend out at interest, he had at that time only Rs. 2,400 left and this he offered to lend to the defendant adding thereto the total of the sums already advanced, viz., Rs. 1,000 on the defendant making him a promissory note ffor Rs. 3,400 at 12 per cent. interest. The defendant agreed, wrote out the note in suit received back his other promissory notes and there the matter for the time being ended.

DEFENDANT'S DENIAL.

The defendant's version was that not only he never borrowed money from the plaintiff, but that he never borrowed money from anyone in the whole course of his life. He had also sworn very positively that he never knew the plaintiff at all until four months from that day. He said that the plaintiff thrust himself upon him at the Dadar Railway Station enquiring about diamonds and insisted upon calling upon him at his house. He said that the plaintiff was never welcome, that he disliked him and that his father finally forbade him the house altogether.

"MOST AUDACIOUS, IMPUDENT AND PERJURED DEFENCE."

His Lordship then dealt fully with the evidence of various witnesses and stated that he did not believe a single word of the evidence either of the defendant or his witnesses. His Lordship was perfectly certain that the presence of the police constable there was the dominant factor in inducing the plaintiff to write out the confession. His Lordship thought that he was terrified and that he trusted by prompt action as soon as he was free to counteract the damaging confession he had made and he certainly lost no time in doing so. His Lordship had already indicated what appeared to him the only possible explanation of this most audacious, impudent and perjured defence. Throughout the case suggestions had been made that the defendant, as so many young Bhatia gentlemen of means are in the habit of doing, was living a life which would not be approved by the strictly orthodox elders of the caste. He thought that it was perfectly certain that he had been borrowing money from the plaintiff and in all probability from others as he certainly desired to do in August, 1916, and that he knew very well, that if he admitted that he had been borrowing money in this way, his father and adoptive mother would require to know for what purposes. That might be very awkward questions for him to answer. He probably had felt throughout that the prospect of his inheritance depended very largely on his resisting successfully this claim; and that in the case of Bhatias, a caste which his Lordship was afraid set a disproportionate value on money, would be sufficient motive to have recourse to every extremity of lying and perjury to avert so damaging a consequence as the loss of a great inheritance. That was the true explanation of one of the most audacious defences his Lordship had listened to or had ever been openly put forth in one of his Majesty's Courts. His Lordship had read over every word of the evidence and the result was that he must hold that the defendant did execute the promissory note bearing date 8th June, 1915, and was liable to pay the full amount of the plaintiff's claim; and so it should now be decreed with all costs.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinsha and Co.

Solicitors for defendant:—Messrs. Little and Co.

## DISPUTED SUCCESSION.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

(1) ROBERT NICHOLAS DE MONTE; (2) ROSE MARCELLINA PIRES, WIFE OF ROBERT PIRES, Plaintiffs v. ALEXANDER PEREIRA AND OTHERS, Defendants.

The plaintiffs in this suit claimed a partition among the parties interested, of two properties situate at Cavel belonging to one Jose Pereira who died intestate in Bombay in the year 1862, for the sale of properties if necessary and for an account of the rent of the properties from the first defendant, the eldest son of Jose Pereira.

The eldest son claimed to be the owner of the said properties under the law of primogeniture, the deceased Jose having died in 1862 prior to the enactment of the Succession Act of 1865 and the parties according to his contention being governed by the English Law in the year 1862 as regards the succession and heirship of real and personal property.

The plaintiffs Robert N. De Monte and Rose Pires were the grandson and granddaughter respectively of the deceased through his daughter Saranna. The 1st defendant was the eldest son of the deceased and the 2nd defendant was his 3rd son and the other defendants were his grand-children.

It was stated by the plaintiffs that Jose Pereira died in 1862 leaving behind him his widow Rose, two sons, being the 1st and the 2nd defendants and four daughters. All the children were minors at his death. He left *inter alia* two houses situate at Dady Agiary Street which were of the present market value of rupees one lakh. The larger of the two houses was used as a family house and the smaller house was let out to the tenants. After his death the widow lived with her children in the family house, and the properties were managed by her up to her death in 1900 for the benefit of the parties interested therein. After the widow's death the 1st defendant had been managing the properties for those interested in them and had never disputed the right of any of his brothers or sisters to a share in the said properties. After the death of their mother Sarafina, a daughter of Jose Pereira, the plaintiffs and the 3rd, 4th and 5th defendants claimed a share in the said properties but the 1st defendant denied their right to any share in the same. The plaintiffs thereupon filed this suit.

The first defendant denied that the sons and daughters of Jose Pereira were his heirs in respect of the immoveable estate, which descended to the defendant as the sole heir to the same. He denied that the house in which they lived, was a family house. His mother had agreed to sell the house to a third party but on her having legal advice that the 1st defendant was solely entitled to the house, the agreement was cancelled and since then the mother had always acknowledged the defendant as the owner of the immoveable property. The defendant allowed the mother to collect the rents of the property and the family was maintained out of these rents and out of a salary which the defendant earned by the defendants' consent. The daughters never claimed a share in the property, and they lived in the family until their marriage and after their marriage they never lived there but came on short visits to their mother. The defendant managed the property for nobody but himself. The second defendant his brother, admitted his right to the properties as sole heir of his father and only claimed a share in the event of the plaintiffs succeeding in the suit.

Mr. J. H. Vakil appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship after hearing counsel, dismissed the suit, following the case of Lopez v. Lopez, 3 Bom., H. C. R. p. 172, in which the parties belonged to the same nationality as in the present case and in which it was held that the English Law applied to them and that therefore real property went to the eldest son as the sole heir. The first defendant to pay the costs of the suit.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Mr. De Cunha.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan.

## APPLICIATION UNDER PRESS ACT.

A Special Bench consisting of Justices Batchelor, Heaton and Macleod will hear, on February 9, the application of Mr. Mulchand Kasandas Kapadia, proprietor of the Jain Vijaya Press of Surat, praying that the order made by the Bombay Government forfeiting the security of Rs. 500, be set aside.

# CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 12TH OF JANUARY, 1917.

## BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

### FOR JUDGMENT

1311-16.—Crawford B & Co., John William Linford v. Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Nanu H & Co.

### FOR DISMISSAL.

319-16.—Madh K & C, Chunilal Amthalal v. Ambalal Umedram & anr, Pandia & Co.

### SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

282-16—Mulla and M, Sultanalli Tyaballi v Esoofalli Abdul Hoosein a firm and ors, Jehangir and S.

241-16—Jamsedji R and D, Bomonji Rustomji Parelwalla v Umedram Jivabhai and Co a firm, Amin and D.

1351-15—Mulji and Tha, Gordhandas Dwarkadas v Vallabhdas Runchoddas and anr, Chitnis M and K, Manecklal and Co.

796-16—Judah and S, Laxmibai widow v Ramu alias Govind Wasudeo Mahtre, Unwalla P and P.

686-16—C P De Cunha, Peter Augustin Pereira v Manoel Francis Pereira and ors, C P D Cunha, Motichand and D, Kharas and Co.

110-16—Motichand and D, Lalloo Nemji v Lalji Doongersey and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

1450-15.—Ard H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Birdichand Jivraj & anr, Matn J & M.

651-16.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank Ld., in Liquidation v. The Gulam Baba, Spg. & Wg. Co., Ld., in Liqn, & ors, Agst 2nd.

743-16.—Smeaton B & Co., Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassam v. Somabai Mulchand & ors. Edg G W & Co.

673-16.—Bhai K & G, The Pioneer Bank Ld, in Liqn v. Bhagwandas Jethabhai, Judah & S.

768-16.—Mulla & M, Abba Haji Mahomed v. Haji Jusub Ahmed & ors, Forbes & Co., Mulla & M.

770-16.—Dubash & Co., Messrs Jerup Teja & Co. a firm v. A A MacGill, Khambatta & Co.

1458-15.—Jehangir M & S, Bhagwan Tullock & Co. a firm v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar & ors, Jam R & D.

226-16.—Pocha & Co., Jamnadas Triemlal Satis v. The Scottish Union National Insurance Co., Ld., & ors, Wadia G & Co.

220-16.—Judah & S, Joti Babaji v. Kesra Foosa & Co., a firm, Wadia G & Co.

430-16.—Maneck D & Co. for paupers, Kapoorchand Goolabchand & anr v. Kama Nowla & ors, Vachha & Co.

S C Ct. 189-7166-16.—Malvi H M & R, Hirji Jadav & ors, v. Allarakhia Jivraj, Payne & Co.

1142-15.—Motichand & D, Goolabchand Dhadda & anr v. The Poona Bank Ld, Payne & Co.

## BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

### SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

### LONG CAUSE.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Rambalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Hurmukhrai and ors Sunderdas & Co. Part heard.

### COMMERCIAL CAUSES,

726-15.—Craigie B & C, Louis Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co. a firm Captain and V.

79-16.—Craigie B & C, Louis Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co. a firm Captain and Vaidya.

80-16.—Craigie B & C, Louis Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co. a firm Captain and Vaidya.

### LONG CAUSES.

1010-15.—Malvi H M & R, Motilal Agiaram v. Ladhuram Dhanraj, Motichand & D.

1323-14.—Bhaishanker K and G, Ebji Umersey a firm v. Madhavji Virji and ors Madhowjee K & C, Shroff D & D.

1333-15.—Payne & Co., Isela Macropolo widow v. Alexandra Macropolo and anr.

1448-15—Sabnis and G Bai Nandibai Widow and anr v. Jivibai widow, Edgelow G W & Co.

620-16—Motichand and D Sha Runshi Punshi v. Sha Shivji Gosher and ors Pandia & Co.

1182-15—S A Tyabji Bhicoobai widow v. Hariba Raghooji Jambookar and ors, Craigie B & C, Amin & D, Manchershaw & N, M B Chothia.

722-16—Jehangir & S Festonji Rustomji Pathan and ors v. Dhanjibhai Dossabhai Narielwalla Wadia G and Co.

665-16—C P D'Cunha Mahomed Ismail Valad Mahomed v. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum a firm Captain and Vaidya.

775-16—Amin and D Hyderalli Abdul Kayani v. Framji Shapurji Patick and ors Merwanji K & Co.

502-16—Mulla and M Devji Ranoji Pansare v. Sakubai and ors Mehta D & L.

712-16—Captain and V Fazalbhai Peermahomed v. Gulamally Gullamhoosein Alava Payne & Co.

657-16—N C Dalal (for a pauper) Purshotamdas Madhavji v. Javerchand Naranji and ors Shroff D & D.

1362-14—Motichand & D Fulchand Gulabchand and ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand and anr, Amin & Desai, Purnanand & Co.

1229-16—Pandia & Co. Anand Laxman v. Bai Lilibai alias Ramibai, widow and anr Purnanand & Co.

142-16.—Daphtary F & D, The Advocate General of Bombay v. Mahomedally Allibhoy Kachwalla & ors, S. A. Tyabji Ard H D & Co.

## MOTOR DRIVER ON TRIAL.

### CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED.

At Mazagon before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate a Hindu motor driver (28) named Dattatray Balkrishna was charged by Inspector Fern with having driven the motor car No. 991 of his master, Mr. Hansraj Damodar rashly and negligently so as to cause the death of a child.

The prosecution was conducted by the Public Prosecutor. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Barrister, with Mr. Kanuga, Pleader, defended the accused.

It was stated on behalf of the prosecution that on Friday the 29th December, the accused was driving his car about 6 p.m. along Victoria Road towards Naral Wadi and a string of bullock carts was going in front of the car. The car was driven so fast that Isub, four years old, son of one Umedalli Ilahi, who was playing on the road was knocked down and run over. The car proceeded fifteen or twenty paces further before stopping. The child, who was taken in the same car to the Hospital, died on the way.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated in his defence that in front of him a bullock cart was going and he sounded his trumpet. The road before him being clear he attempted to pass the cart when a number of children ran about in front of his car. The child who was knocked down suddenly emerged against his car, but even though he swerved to avoid the child he was knocked down and run over by the left-hand rear weel. The car was pulled up three or four feet from the place where the boy was knockked down.

Further heaving of the case stands adjourned.

## A HUNGRY LOAFER.

### THEFT OF TIFFIN CARRIERS.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate one Lawrence Fernandez was charged by Sergeant Bull with the theft of a tiffin carrier, etc., worth Rs. 9. It was stated by the prosecution that one Sakharam Chandroo left a basket containing the tiffin boxes of several persons on the ground floor of the High Court and went up the stairs. When he returned he was told that a cook had taken away one of the tiffin carriers and he immediately gave chase and caught the accused together with the things.

The defence was that the accused was unemployed and had no food; he therefore ate the tiffin and had no intention of stealing the tiffin carrier. The Magistrate convicted and bound over the accused in the sum of Rs. 25 to be of good behaviour for a period of six months.

## ALLEGED THEFT AT THE DOCKS.

Yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate further hearing was resumed of the case in which Superintendent Priestly charged Diago Fonsica with theft of 22 pieces of velvet valued at Rs. 2,537 belonging to Messrs. Korday Bros. (not to Messrs. Cory Bros. as stated in our yesterday's report). Mr. DeQuadros, Pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have been reported.

Sub-Inspector Kaveshwar deposed that after the accused was arrested he went to the house of the accused at Bandra, but nothing was found there. On the 21st of December the witness went to Baroda with one Sheikhally Allibhoy and traced five pieces of velvet to the house of one Sheikhally Mahomedally.

Dossabhoy Cursetji said until 19th December he was Assistant Superintendent of F Warehouse, Victoria Docks. He knew the accused. He had no connection with the accused's warehouse. He knew nothing about the pieces of velvet. The accused was arrested on the 19th of December. Before his arrest the accused had a talk with him, in the course of which he (the accused) said that he had taken out some pieces of velvet from a case and had sent them to a Bori named Sheikhally Mahomedalli. The accused further said that he had asked the Bori not to give out his name to the police. After closing the godown at 5-30 p.m. on the day of the accused's arrest the witness went with the accused to the Marine Lines Station where the accused said, the Bori had promised to see him. But the Bori did not turn up and the accused asked witness to go to his shop at Carnac Bunder and inquire. The witness went to the Bori's shop as asked by the accused and learned the Bori was arrested by the police. He went back to the Marine Lines Station where both the accused and the witness were also arrested. The further hearing of the case has been adjourned.

## THEFT AT PRINCE'S DOCK.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Sub-Inspector Gole charged a boy, Laxman Soma with theft of 7lbs. of sugar from E Shed of the Prince's Dock; Bala Oda with theft as servant of currant bags worth Rs. 3, belonging to the S. and T. Department from No. 6 Shed, Alexandra Dock and other two with similar offences. All the accused were convicted and sentenced: the first to receive 12 stripes; the second to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 7; the third to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment; and the fourth to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15.

## BRITISH WILL TO WIN.

### MR. EDISON ON THE RISE TO REAL DEMOCRACY.

"Germany miscalculated when she ignored the British. She has written more and known less about human psychology than any other nation in the world's history. She thought the British were too slow, too sodden, to get into the war before Belgium had been stolen, France had been defeated and Russia had been checked. England has made many mistakes. She has kept wages too low and and the drink bill too high, and her people for a long time couldn't see that this war against Germany is a war for progress against retrogression, for humanity against brutality. But though the Englishman is slow, when he starts he can't be stopped. Momentum will carry him much further than it will the Germans, the French, or the Americans.

This tribute is from a remarkable interview Mr. Edward Marshall has had with a great American—Thomas Edison.

Mr. Edison thinks England is as dangerous to the German aggressor as she ever was Germany thought when England rose from her lethargy that it was a case of revolt against her Government.

BENCH OR TRENCH.

"What nonsense! The Englishman is his own government. When his Government fails to satisfy him he changes it, and he changes it without revolution, for he has the constitutional machinery with which to change it peaceably— and it wouldn't matter if he hadn't; he would change it just the same if he really disliked it.

"But, believing that no shock could wake him, Geramny directed at him the greatest shock the world has ever known. At first it looked as if she might succeed. . . But England had to win, so the Government stepped in and became the general employer in vital matters, running up the wages to a tempting point and keeping the beer down to a safe point. As soon as this was done the English workman went to his bench or to his trench.

"If it was the bench he went to, he found that something had been done to it No longer was it littered with archaic tools, to be used in working out archaic plans. No. Emergency was really at hand Shock had worked again. . . .

"There is still another and a greater gift which Germany through this war has given to the placid nation which she envied. She raised British wages, she forced labour-saving machinery into England, she suddenly lifted Britons from the slough of soddenly drunkness in which they had been wallowing, she saved her from a sex-war, and more than doubled her effective industrial population by presenting her with a womanhood which she had refused to recognise in days gone by.

BRITAIN'S NEW SOUL.

"And doing all these things she did the greaer thing, she gave Britain a new soul It is the soul of real democracy the modus operandi of and the impulse toward a real co-operation. . . ."

"Only three European Governments will endure, I think the British, the French, and the Swiss. Britain is as republican as our own United States. The King it its social head but Parliament makes its laws. A new order is coming everywhere, and it will be the republican order. The non-republican Governments will die. They will die hard perhaps, but they will die ere long. The people of the world undoubtedly have willed that they shall be their own masters, and what the people will is sure to come to pass.

Mr. Edison was asked if he did not feel that some understanding might in the future be desirable between Britain and the United States, for their mutual protection and that of the world.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVICTIONS.

"I don't believe we need any official 'unrerstanding' in the sense in which you use the term." said he. "To all intents and purposes the people of the British dominions are Americans—that is, they find their animating impulse in the same source from which ours is derived—love for and belief in democracy as the best form of government. In the convictions of the two peoples we now have a treaty more binding than anyone could put on paper. I believe that every really good American recognises the fact that Britain and France really are fighting our battles, and I think that those who do not believe this either are not good Americans or are very ill-informed Americans. . . .

"Britash sea-power has been a good thing for the United States. It has been as valuable to us as it has to Britain. It has been valuable to all mankind, including the very nations which are now fighting against it. Personally, I hope, and I am sure that the best Americans generally hope, that it never will wane in force or in moral. To me the Jutland battle was one of the most glorious in all Britain's history."

## IMPRESSIONS OUTSIDE SALONIKA.

### A MEDLEY OF PEOPLES.

Those whom fate has placed on the road outside Salonika, writes a correspondent of "The Times," miss much of the colour and pageant that they had hazily pictured to themselves beforehand. The cosmopolitan life of the town, the French and Russian and Italian troops and the glory and excitement of their uniforms, the cafes, the crowded streets—and a street we find with mild surprise is still called Greek—these things are not for us. But there are compensations for the dwellers in the fresh air on the grassy slopes that run back to the mountains, with Mount Olympus looking down upon us from over the way beyond the blue, twinkling strip of water. On the road at our feet the East that is East and the West that is West meet all day long in two endless processions.

First, on a rusty bicycle, there comes a French soldier, in khaki with a dark blue *béret* on his head, who salutes us with a pleasant grin as he rattles past. Next a dirty-faced gentleman with ferocious grey whiskers and a red sash and a red fez, riding on a donkey so tiny that the donkey is almost obscured by the gentleman. A horse follows the donkey, and on his back another French soldier, this time in a pretty grey-blue uniform. He looks at first sight extraordinary casual—a "ragtime" soldier as some unthinking person remarks, seeing only the easy, slouching way in which he sits his horse and nothing of the workman underneath. That foolish person would not dare to say as much of the next grey-blue man that comes bumping and swirling along in a lorry and a great flurry of dust, his brown, two-pointed beard bristling aggressively. The British soldiers that come next in charge of the Red Cross wagon look dreadfully prim and unromantic after that swashbuckling figure, but they are more romantic than the four Greek gentlemen in black clothes and bowler hats, their knees squeezed together in an agony of discomfort, in a very small and ancient cabriolet drawn by a still more ancient horse.

We much prefer the Greeks on foot. They look like the most delicious brigands, as depicted in the illustrated papers, but there are so many of them that we conclude that they are nothing so interesting. These bandits are clad not like Mr. Tupman in a green velvet jacket with a two-inch tail, but in a variety of enthralling waistcoats, some dark blue bound with black braid, some of a red and black check, some purple with pink sleeves. On their legs they have black knickerbockers of an extraordinary bagginess and patchiness, and on their feet sandals swathed in complicated bindings. On their heads are tight black skull-caps and turbans, and gaudy many-cloured handkerchiefs, and occasionally, though this is a sad come-down, caps not unlike those of the railway porter, with shiny black peaks.

GREEK AND ENGLISH.

Some of them are in charge of floats laden with granite blocks for the making of roads, and pulled by curly-horned oxen that thrust out their chins with an air of patient suffering. Others are to be seen pushing—very slowly—two trucks along the railway like that runs by the roadside. In a kind of sky-blue sentry box dominating one of the trucks stands a British sergeant urging on his gang. The British soldier declares that he can now get on very well with the Greeks, as he has picked up something of their language; but, in fact, his vocabulary consists solely of "Hidy bros" (this is spelt phonetically), which is the equivalent of "Buck up!" It is reinforced by gesture and "Hi! Johnny, See!" The Greek's knowledge of English is confined the words "Stop" and "Finish", which he murmurs in a tone to melt any heart but that of a non-commissioned officer. Not far off are some Maltese labourers, to be distinguished by their tall, grey woollen caps. A party of them comes running down a slope ,each man trundling a wheel in front of him as a child trudles a hoop, and grinning with childish glee at the vagaries of the wheel and his dexterity in controlling it.

All day long these motley crowds flow along the road, till they grow thinner as the sun begins to set. Then the hills all round grow so wonderfully and beautifully purple that we almost imagine ourselves looking at an oleograph in a seaside lodging house at home, while little fleecy puffs of cloud float about the sky looking like chubby pink cherubs. And then comes the real beauty of Salonika—the moon, flooding the whole stretch of white sandy country from the hills to the sea and silvering the tents. And as we waik abroad, unable to tear ourselves to bed, we come across a band of our Maltese labourers again. Two of them are playing a pleasant tickly tune on mandolins or guitars. No one speaks a word, and they pad on through the dust with silent feet, their figures black in the moonlight.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

The share market opened to-day without any improvement in the position and in continued absence of buyers both jutes and coals ruled easier. Although there was a little spurt in the former which put them up a little, they were quieter again at the close. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Burrakur 36; Empire 13-12 to 14-8; Jainty Central 17-4; Paraces 4, 4-2, 4-4; Singaran B 14-12; Sowardih 12-4, 12-8.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 231 to 233; Barnagore (ord) 130 to 135; Clive (ord) 160 to 167; Delta (ord) 398; Empire (pref) 122; Howrah (ord) 320 to 323; Kamarhatty (ord) 390, 385, 380 to 405; Kelvin (pref) 122; Northbrook (ord) 33 to 35; Standard (ord) 400 to 410.

Tea:—Hattikhira 26.

Miscellaneous:—Cawnpore Sugar (pref) 90; Tittaghur Paper (ord) 115, 116.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75 to Rs. 75-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 75-8 to Rs. 75-10.

## MR. MHATRE'S NEW WORKS

### NOTABLE STATUE AND BUST.

Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the talented Indian sculptor, has just completed his new statue in marble of the late Maharaja of Mysore, which has been executed to the order of the Mysore Durbar. The statue, which is to be placed in the courtyard of the Palace, Mysore, is a singularly fine example of Mr. Mhatre's work and possesses that individuality and distinction which is a feature of everything that comes from his studio. Mr. Mhatre, has the rare instinct of the artist, so essential in sculpture, of being able to impart to his portrait-figures a strong impression of the personality, as well as the mere sculptured form, of his subject. That really is the secret of the successful sculptor and it marks out Mr. Mhatre, with a few others, from the general ruck of sculptors who achieve some sort of fame by a capacity for turning out form without the least suggestion of life. One notices this quality in Mr. Mhatre's fine statue of the late Mr. Justice Ranade and it is apparent, too, in his representation of the late Maharaja of Mysore, with the result that the spectator, though he may never have seen the subject in life, is able to realise something of the living personality that was.

The first impression of this really fine piece of work, is that the figure is rather stiff and formal, but as one gradually realises the sculptor's intention and his aim to impart to the figure a certain nobility and military character in its bearing, one appreciates the excellence of the result he has achieved. The figure is life size and represents the late Maharaja in his robes of State, with his left hand on his sword-hilt and the right firmly resting on the waist-belt. The head is very finely posed, looking straight to the front, and the expression finely brought out. Incidentally one must mention the very delicate modelling of the embroidery and jewels on the tunic, cloak and turban and the striking realism of the graceful fall and folds of the cloak.

Mr. Mhatre has also just completed the model for the bust, of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, which is to be placed in the Board Room of the Central Bank. Here again Mr. Mhatre has been singularly successful, not only in reproducing faithfully the features of the late Sir Pherozeshah but also in imparting to them life and personality. It would be difficult, perhaps, to think of Sir Pherozeshah without his spectacles, but we confess that it jars on us to see a sculptured representation with this adjunct. We suggest that Mr. Mhatre should try and persuade his clients to do without this very unusual innovation.

## SEN'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

All business men who have had dealings with Messrs. Sen's Advertising Agency at Calcutta, will testify to the efficiency and enterprise with which the Agency carry out any task entrusted to them. They are experts in their line with several years' wide and varied experience behind them and have proved themselves to be most reliable and businesslike in their dealings. We wish the Agency every success in their enterprise.

## WHAT IS PROPER AND WHAT IS NOT

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The question, as to what is the true idea of propriety as entertained by a section of the Press is, apparently, a puzzle difficult to solve, thus:—

i. Persons like Sir Valentine Chirol might with propriety enjoy Indian official hospitality without any apparent limit in time.

ii. Government, while lending the services of their employees to such guests, may, *with propriety*, bring obstructions in the way of persons claiming, by virtue of judgments of Privy Council, possession of propriety.

iii. High Government officers might help secretly to concoct schemes highly detrimental and distasteful to Indians. This with perfect propriety.

iv. But Indian officers must not voice their views in service of their Motherland.

v. When such secrets are discovered, *it is proper* to respect them.

vi. But it is not improper to give wide publicity to discussions in private assemblies, such as subjects committees.

vii. It is proper to ask, and give, all sorts of donations for war purposes.

viii. But it is highly improper to ask permission to enlist as volunteers, or to give free admission to all ranks in the Army, or to repeal the Arms Act.

ix. Further, it is simply sacriligeous to ask what support was offered us when the Indian problem was acute in South Africa, etc.

x. It is proper for the Mother Country and the Dominions, as also the Allies, to be forming plans and schemes, for rearrangement after the war.

xi. But it is highly improper for Indians even to try to make their views heard.

xii. It is proper to introduce measures and innovations open to controversy or dissatisfaction during war time, such as Kulkarni Question and the question of allowing the Bombay Municipal Executive Officer a seat in the Council.

xiii. But it is highly improper to criticese Government, during war.

xiv. It is proper to enlarge upon "India's assistance in the war."

xv. But it is highly improper to suggest that for generations we supported a large part of the British Army, and a very considerable portion of the officers as can be seen from the numbers now "surrendered on Mobilisation." That we supported and are supporting the Secretary of State for India and his office, etc.

xvi. It is very proper to enlarge upon the rights and liberties of Belgium.

xvii. But it is highly improper even to think of any rights or liberties of our own.

I confess these ideas of proprieties and improprieties are most puzzling to me. If any of your readers can unravel the mysteries of this code of morals, I shall really be glad to know how it is done.—Yours etc.

GOVIND H. KESKAR.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 30th December, 1916, are more by Rs. 4,48,61,514 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1915-16.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

*Friday, January 12, 1917.*

## "DISAFFECTION."

No keen student of British politics and psychology, and of the evolution of British Imperialism, can have failed to be struck by the extraordinary parallel, at a hundred points, afforded by the problems of Ireland and India. In certain obvious respects so vastly dissimilar, these two countries present, none the less, astonishing resemblances both in temperament and in their political struggles and ideals. Ireland is an integral part of the British Empire; so is India. Ireland is peopled by a sensitive, emotional, un-commercial-minded people; so, for the most part, is India. They have both pride of race and tradition. The later history of Ireland, so far as that history may be reckoned as the sum of conscious national endeavour, has been the striving after Home Rule; the dawn of political consciousness in India, as we know, has brought with it a similar, if not identical, aspiration of national autonomy. Again, the forces against which these nationalist impulses and ambitions, whether in Ireland or India, have had to fight, and will have to contend until the goal is reached, are the same, whether in their spiritual or political signification. Ignorance, blind unreasoning prejudice, the greed of monopoly, and all the calculated devices of a powerful and well-organised vested interest to guard what it conceives to be exclusively its own at any cost, have been phenomena common both to Ireland and India. To come down to minor elements, it is both extraordinary and significant that the very journals in Great Britain which may at all times be relied upon to persist in an attitude of uncompromising hostility to any constitutional realization of India's aspirations, to any liberation of her spirit, or liberalisation of her institutions, are also the journals which through succeeding decades have denied and decried the most ardent, the most poignant, appeals of Ireland for justice and fair-dealing and for national self-realization.

Even the awful distractions of the war have not helped to soften the implacable malevolence of some of these detractors of the Irish race. Week after week, if not day by day, the "Morning Post" has, even during the progress of the war, divided its attention and energies between Armageddon and the denunciation of Ireland. Indeed, a regular reader of the "Morning Post," and one or two other journals, during the last three years might well be excused if he could not at times be sure whether Ireland or Germany was the greater enemy of Great Britain. As an able writer, whose personality is sufficiently revealed notwithstanding his anonymity, puts it in the "New Statesman," they apparently "suffer from the obsession that while Germany, Austria and Turkey are enemies of England for the time being, Ireland is the predestined enemy." Everything that Ireland does, or omits to do, is equally an offence in the view of these Imperialists. Considerations alike of fact and of logic are wasted on such a journal: "when it wants to attack Ireland it regards it as a different place from England, but when it wants to get something out of Ireland it regards it as, more or less, the same place as England." The "Morning Post" has latterly excelled itself in the ferocity with which it has pursued the Irish race and the Irish cause, and this has involved it in an instructive controversy with Sir Mark Sykes, the well-known Conservative, M.P., who felt called upon, in the name of decency, to protest against this incessant calumination.

"The fact that an Ireland which has been for seven centuries in revolt against English rule should suddenly enter enthusiastically into the rôle of England's ally has astonished him into a reconsideration of his views on the relations between the two countries. . . . Sir Mark points to thousands of Irishmen who have died in Flanders and Gallipoli. The "Morning Post" retorts with the report of a meeting at Cork, where half-a-dozen interrupters made rude remarks about the British Empire. It entitled its report "Iron Facts and Golden Fancies," as though the long roll of Irish heroism in the field, from the miracle of O'Leary, V.C., to the death of T. M. Kettle, were a mere gilded illusion on the part of Sir Mark Sykes, while the realist in love with "iron facts" must presumably turn to the artless interruptions at an unimportant gathering, to learn the truth about Ireland."

As the writer says, this is sheer eccentricity and perversity,—but of a type, unhappily, with which we in India are already getting to be sufficiently familiar. The phenomena, as we have suggested, are identical, alike in their psychological genesis and political implications. The affinity between Nationalist Ireland and Nationalist India grows as the parallel develops. "Where," says the writer, 'the Morning Post,' the 'Spectator,' and the other journals which specialise in hostility to Ireland seem to us to make a disastrous blunder is that they never take the trouble to enquire into the meaning and causes of disaffection."

It is hardly necessary to labour the application of this dictum to India. Only substitute the word "India" for "Ireland" and the "Morning Post" and the "Spectator," not only retain their actual place in the above context, but assume a symbolic meaning in relation to the problem in India. How many "Morning Posts and "Spectators" are we not afflicted with in India which "never take the trouble to enquire into the meaning and causes of disaffection." The analysis of the writer in the "New Statesman" is so pertinent and penetrating that we make no apology for putting the case in his own words. He might have been pleading for India rather than Ireland:

Disaffection, in its simplest definition, is merely the absence of affection. It is a state of feeling rather than a vice. If there is any vice involved in the matter, the nation that does not earn affection is just as likely to be in the wrong as the nation that does not bestow it. Affection in any profound sense seldom exists unless it is mutual. It is the same with nations as with individuals. Mr. Murdstone demanded affection from David Copperfield though he cherished him in the most odious manner with a stick. We wonder if any single reader of *David Copperfield* ever blamed the boy for being disaffected to Mr. Murdstone. Mr. Murdstone himself did. He denounced the boy's disaffection from the highest possible moral and religious pedestal. We have no doubt that Pharaoh was equally horrified by the disaffection of the Hebrews; but nowadays even the most extreme anti-Semite would hardly agree with him. Similarly, Nero was probably hurt when, at the end of his career as matricide, poisoner, incendiary, and sensationalist of beastliness, the Romans in a rage of honest disaffection could stand him no longer. But history is full of such fables of disaffection. They are especially plentiful during periods in which rulers have toyed with the attractive delusion of strong government. The object of wise government is not so much to be strong—though that, of course, is necessary—as to win the affection, instead of the disaffection, of the governed. Government that does not rest in a large measure upon affection is tyranny; and those who declaim against disaffection in this or that part of the globe ought first of all to ask themselves whether they have ever at any time given the slightest cause for affection.

## CEYLON LABOUR SCANDAL.

We have on more than one occasion referred to the evidence of scandalous treatment of the immigrant labourers on Ceylon plantations, which is frequently published in the Island press. The following letter appears in the "Ceylonese":

I hasten to state to-day an incident that took place on an estate in the Kalani Valley District on the evening of the 1st instant. When I was going up to the bungalow to interview the Superintendent of the estate on the general condition of the estate coolies, I saw some twenty of them coming down crying. On my inquiring what the matter was they said that for the past three months they had been asking for Tundus, as they had not been well treated there. The Tundus were promised from time to time and at last definitely fixed for the 1st instant. So they went to the Superintendent that day. He, they stated, proceeded to cane and kick them, but all except two escaped the thrashing by light followed by the two beaten ones. One of them had marks of serious injury. He complained he had received a hard kick which threw him down with force causing apparently a dislocation of one leg, besides bruises on that leg and arm. He was bleeding profusely.

The nearest hospital was six miles away, and for lack of conveyances, the unfortunate victims could only be taken to and admitted into the hospital the next day. That incidents such as this are not rare is evident from the comments which the "Ceylonese" is moved to make. Recalling the visit of the Madras Commission of two gentlemen appointed to enquire into the conditions of Indian immigrant labour in Ceylon, the journal says that their visit

has rather fallen flat on the Ceylon public. Of course, the Commissioners could never have seen a coolie tied up or beaten or branded; or kicked for wanting his Tundu and kicked, when he did not want it; they could not have seen him flogged within an ace of his life and left to hobble to the hospital six, seven or ten miles away; and, if he ever recovered, he was rarely reclaimed so long as he lacked strength and sinew to toil on the estate, but the moment some good Samaritan had compassion on him, bound his wounds, and took him home, and breathed the breath of life into him once more, he was promptly taken into custody for being a bolter, and his benefactor charged for harbouring him. The Commissioners could have seen none of these: the question is whether they had heard of them and had made enquiries about the truth of these statements. We are told that the Commissioners never made any such enquiries.

We wish we could feel sure that the Madras Commissioners had made themselves acquainted with the stern realities, such as this, of the situation in regard to treatment of labour in Ceylon. But, as we have indicated on a previous occasion, the manner in which they went about their task without taking the trouble to invite the views of the labourers themselves or those who have interested themselves in their behalf, was not calculated to create any confidence in the value of their report whenever it is published. The fact that incidents such as the one to which we have referred have occurred within a few weeks of the enquiry held by the Commissioners is enough to show how serious is the situation of labour in Ceylon and how urgent the necessity of an independent, public and thorough inquiry by a competent Commission including non-official Indians who have taken an anxious and intelligent interest in the matter.

## Notes of the Day.

**Russia and India :—A Comparison.**

While there has been a great deal of agitation going on with regard to a scheme of preferential tariffs as between the Allied countries and against the enemy countries, it is instructive to note what informed people in Russia are thinking on this subject. This is what the "Russkia Viedomosti," an important Russian Liberal daily, has to say on the advisability of an economic war after the war:

There has been much talk, in Russia and abroad, of a customs union between the Allies on the lines of German Zollverein. Only nations who are in the same economic situation can profit by such a scheme. The German States were, more or less, in the same situation. It is perfectly Utopian to try to introduce a customs union between countries whose economic structures are as widely different as those of England, France, and Russia. The first two have a highly developed industry, and great abundance of capital; the third is characterised by the importance of agriculture, the backward state of industry and the lack of capital. To include these countries in a common customs system would mean ruin for Russian industry . . .

Russia must in no case bind herself to participate in a general commercial agreement between the Allies before coming to terms with Germany for she would be the one country whose interests would be entirely sacrificed.

The arguments advanced on behalf of Russia are applicable, *mutatus mutandi*, to conditions in this country, which demand that in any re-adjustment of trade policy after the war, the decision must primarily and ultimately be arrived at from a consideration of its own industrial and economic interests.

**Excelling the Germans.**

Other journals have joined in the blackguard chorus but these people, remarks "Truth," are only Lord Northcliffe's competitors and imitators.

It was already Lord Northcliffe's distinction to have introduced into British journalism all the most vulgar and offensive methods of the American sensation-monger. But on this occasion he has eclipsed his models no less than himself. Whatever depths the coarser ruffians of American journalism may have reached, the opportunity has not hitherto been afforded them of displaying their talents at the expense of the leaders of their country during a life and death struggle for national existence. Journalism was yet unborn in the time of George Washington. Lord Northcliffe has shown us what an American journalist might have done in the way of exposing Washington when he had been carrying on war for a couple of years without bringing the enemy to his knees. But he has done something more definitely distinguished than that. He has shown that it is possible for the Englishmen who have borne, among civilians, the heaviest burden of the war to be insulted more vilely and malignantly in England than in Germany. He has found one way, at any rate, of beating the Germans.

**The Reptile Press Rebuked.**

"Truth" speaks out with refreshing frankness and directness of expression on a matter in which its comments must represent the feelings of all decent-minded Englishmen. "No recrimination," it says, certainly ought to be the rule for the politicians who have parted company, and apparently it will be. But every self-respecting journalist owes it to himself to protest against the orgy of blackguardism in which a small section of the London press indulged itself during the recent political crisis. "Blackguardism is the only word that meets the case, and in regard particularly to Lord Grey it has been carried to lengths which are a disgrace to English journalism." Whatever views one may hold as to Lord Grey's record as a Foreign Minister, he is a man, as "Truth" says, not only of proven ability but of unblemished honour and true nobility of character.

Lord Northcliffe, a tradesman who has risen to eminence by his mastery of the tricks of his trade, is not worthy to black Lord Grey's boots. Yet when this distinguished statesman lays down his office—not, as may happen to the greatest statesman, through any vote of Parliament or of the people at large, but voluntarily, in consequence of friction among his colleagues—Lord Northcliffe sets on gangs of hired scalliwags to pelt him with mud and revile him with every insult of which such ruffians are capable.

**The Industrial Conference.**

For some time past it has been felt that merely by holding an annual session in a week over-crowded with other activities, the All-India Industrial Conference is not doing all that it should. Without apportioning blame for this to any one, whether to those who are its office-bearers, or the public which is interested in the industrial development, it is necessary to emphasise that some re-organisation of the constitution and methods of work of the Conference is an urgent need, especially at the present moment when a keen and growing interest in the revival and promotion of industries is evinced in all parts of the country. The suggestion of the Allahabad "Leader" that those who are convinced of the paramount importance of industrial development and of the desirability of the existence of such a body as the Industrial Conference should seriously consider the means of reforming it in such a manner as to make it of real service to the country, is a timely one. It will be a step in the right direction if during the year the organisation is kept alive through provincial committees working continuously with local agricultural, industrial and commercial associations.

**The "Blue Book Quarterly."**

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay on Tuesday announced that, owing to the poor support which the "Blue Book Quarterly" has received from the public, it has been decided to discontinue its publication, especially as, it is added, the expenditure on its production is not justified by the number of its subscribers. It is regrettable that Government should have been constrained to take this decision, for the "Quarterly" had made a place for itself albeit in a very small circle of appreciators and, more than this, it contained a promise that would ultimately have been fulfilled in a manner that would have amply compensated for a few years' failure to win adequate appreciation. For, after all, the period of two years and a half is too short to warrant a sufficiently convincing inference as to the measure of success and utility that the "Quarterly" may have achieved,—unless the financial stringency created by the war may be regarded as a sufficient justification. If that is so, we trust that, as soon as normal conditions are restored, Government will see their way to try the experiment again, by reviving the "Quarterly" and its Marathi translation which, we presume, is also to be discontinued.

**Education in Travancore.**

The outstanding feature of the Travancore administration is the special attention paid to educational advancement. One or two features of the policy adopted by this State in securing the elimination of illiteracy are striking and deserve to be followed in every other part of the country. One of these is the encouragement offered to unaided private schools. No shortsighted attempt is made to sacrifice quantity, on the seemingly plausible excuse of quality, by abolishing these schools. Special efforts are made to rouse private schools to put forth greater efforts. Certain minimum requirements for a schoolhouse or for purposes of recognition and grant have been prescribed to facilitate the growth of private schools. This does not, however, mean that there is no increase in the number of schools maintained by the State itself. Again, to enable young girls to study in schools nearer home rather than go without any education, premission was given last year to admit them into the two lowest classes in boys' schools. That over 47,000 girls were thus studying in the elementary schools for boys shows how necessary this step was.

**The Health of the City.**

The conditions of health in Bombay would appear to have taken a sudden turn for the worse last week, for we notice that the death-rate which stood at 28.24 a fortnight ago went up to 32.91 last week. The main factors contributing to this deterioration were the excessive infant-mortality and mortality from tuberculosis. Deaths among children under five years numbered 233 as compared with 192 in the previous week, while 42 cases of still-birth and 7 of premature birth were also registered as compared with 38 and 5 cases respectively in the previous week. Plague registered 8 attacks and 6 deaths, or one attack and four deaths less than previously, while cholera was as usual absent. There were 8 attacks of small-pox, but none of these ended fatally. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—malaria 3, enteric 2, diarrhoea 26, dysentery 13, debility 56 and old age 46. The total number of live births during the week was 452, as compared with 404 in the week previous.

**Journalistic "Push and Go."**

Here are two extracts from yesterday's issues of our local contemporaries:—

"PUSH AND GO."

The average age of the new ministry is forty-five. Octavius was nineteen when he divided the world with Antony and Lepidus. Nero, of whom we are apt to think as having grown old in wickedness, was thirty when he died. Caligula was twenty-eight. Henry V. was sixteen when he took over the command of the turbulent Welsh border. Edward IV. won the battle of Mortimer's Cross at the age of eighteen. Richard III. commanded the rear-guard at Barnet and Tewkesbury when he was sixteen, and as Constable of England ordered the execution of Somerset when he was seventeen. Warwick had reached the mature age of twenty-seven before he started "King-making." Richard II. was fifteen when, courageously, he rode out alone to meet Wat Tyler's infuriated mob. Those were the days of the young. A man did not have to wait till he was fifty-five before he could prove his "push and go."—"Times of India."

VESPER NOTES.

The average age of the new British ministry is fifty-five. Octavius was nineteen when he divided the world with Antony and Lepidus. Nero, of whom we are apt to think as having grown old in wickedness, was thirty when he died. Caligula was twenty-eight. Henry V. was sixteen when he took over the command of the turbulent Welsh border. Edward IV. won the battle of Mortimer's Cross at the age of eighteen. Richard III. commanded the rear-guard at Barnet and Tewkesbury when he was sixteen, and as Constable of England ordered the execution of Somerset when he was seventeen. Warwick had reached the mature age of twenty-seven before he started "King-making." Richard II. was fifteen when, courageously, he rode out alone to meet Wat Tyler's infuriated mob. Those were the days of the young. A man did not have to wait till he was fifty-five before he could prove his "push and go."—"Advocate of India."

As the width of our column does not admit of the insertion of a third extract alongside the above we refrain from reproducing the original paragraph in "The Westminster Gazette" which has been lifted by our contemporaries word for word without acknowledgment. A distinction should be made however. "The Times" uses the paragraph as a news extract; "The Advocate" shamelessly misappropriates it for its editorial columns.

## PROMOTION OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will lay the foundation-stone of the Society for Promoting Scientific Knowledge at Lahore on Tuesday, Jan. 30th. The site for the new headquarters of the Society has been given by the Lahore Municipality and a sum of Rs. 14,000 already has been raised by subscriptions. It is intended to erect a large hall for lectures and smaller rooms for classes. The object of the Society is to diffuse useful scientific knowledge on subjects which aim directly or indirectly at self-preservation, maintenance of proper social relations and of a proper standard of morality. Hitherto the Society has worked mainly by lectures and distribution of literature and has done useful work in such directions as teaching of simple rules of sanitation and health. Members of the Society go out to lecture in villages and distribute literature. In future it is intended to extend the work particularly in the way of classes for pardahnashin ladies in sanitation, nursing, etc.

## Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, has been granted furlough for three months with effect from the 19th December 1916.

Mr. Lionel Curtis has arrived in Madras from Mysore and is the guest of H. E. Lord Pentland at Government House.

When Sir Virney Lovett goes to Delhi for the session of the Imperial Legislative Council Mr. C. E. Wild, Opium Agent, will officiate as Commissioner of Lucknow and Mr. G. R. Dampier will officiate as Opium Agent.

A telegraph notification says:—The rates per word for Great Britain via Madras, Australia, Vancouver are Rs. 4-10-0 for private messages and Rs. 2-7-0 for British Indian and Colonial Government messages.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by Messrs. Martin and Company for a branch line of railway on 2ft. 6 inches gauge from Kholapota Station on the Baraset Basirhaj Light Railway, to Baduria, a distance of about 4 miles.

# GREECE ACCEPTS THE ULTIMATUM.

## ALLIES' FRANK REPLY TO DR. WILSON'S NOTE.

## GREECE CLIMBS DOWN.

### ALLIES' ULTIMATUM ACCEPTED.

### NEWS FROM ATHENS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 11.

The Allied ultimatum to Greece expires about midnight.

PARIS, Jan. 10.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 11.

A telegram from Piraeus anticipates that King Constantine will yield but at first will merely undertake to liberate the Venezelists and re-establish the Allies' control.

ATHENS, Jan. 11.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Jan. 11.

Greece yesterday evening replied accepting the Entente's ultimatum.

### ALLIES AND VENIZELISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Westminster Gazette's" correspondent in Greece says we must definitely throw in our lot with the Venizelists. If the blockade proves insufficient we must take other measures to prevent our forces being stabbed in the back.

## ENERGETIC ENEMY ACTION IN MACEDONIA.

### TO SUPPORT KING CONSTANTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Jan. 10.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 11.

Everything indicates energetic enemy action in the Monastir region were it is reported that a Bulgarian regiment has arrived from the Dobrudja and the remainder of division is coming besides an Austrian regiment from Kalkandeli.

The principal object of the enemy will be to support King Constantine. Possibly some German reinforcements will attempt to work south round Lake Ochrida in order to join King Constantine's forces.

## GERMAN STRENGTH DEVITALISED.

### CONSTANTINE'S ARMY COMMANDED BY A GERMAN MAJOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 11.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

London, January 8:—The Labour Minister, Mr. Arthur Henderson, recently told an American interviewer that one of the reasons the Entente could not accept peace on the basis of the *status quo ante* was that while Germany had failed to conquer her enemies, she had conquered her allies and made middle Europe a political reality.

There are indications that a good deal of American money will go into the new British war loan. Wall Street and Lombard Street appear to be agreed that the Central Empires will make a big fight this year to avoid ruin and will not go through another winter. Wall Street realise that the Allies have for most practical purposes broken up the great German war machine which has gained none of its objectives of 1914. The army while still strong is not the army of the first eighteen months and has not the power. The army ration is five ounces of meat per day which is enough to live on, but inadequate for the hardships of fighting. German strength is being devitalised and a significant sign is the absence of effort on the part of officers to force energy out of the men.

M. Diomede the Finance Minister of the Venizelos Cabinet has arrived at Paris as special envoy. M. Venizelos has stated in an interview that King Constantine's army is commanded not by the Greek General Staff but by the German Major von Falkenhensen. The latter has been expelld from Athens but commands the army through wireless and the ordinary telegraph.

### A GERMAN LIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 11.

The Admiralty denies the German claim that the cruiser Shannon was mined and sunk off the south coast in November.

### DEATH OF COLONEL CODY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 12 noon Jan. 11.

A telegram from Denver announces the death of Colonel Cody, known as Buffalo Bill.

## ALLIES' REPLY TO WILSON.

### FRANK AND CORDIAL.

### PRINCIPLE OF NATIONALITIES EMPHASISED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 11.

Reuter learns that the Allied reply to President Wilson will be delivered to the American Ambassador in Paris to-day or to-morrow. It is a fairly long document and there is reason to believe that it will indicate generally the terms on which the Allies are prepared to discuss peace. It will be published in France forty-eight hours after President Wilson has received it.

PARIS, Jan. 11.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Jan. 11.

M. Briand yesterday afternoon handed to the American Ambassador the Allies' reply to Wilson's Peace Note.

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Jan. 11.

The forecasts of the Allies' reply to Dr. Wilson which are published, describe it as differing considerably from the reply to Germany and as being conceived in the frankest and most cordial spirit and addressed to the American people equally with Dr. Wilson. It emphasises that the principle of nationalities must be fully carried out if the league to enforce peace is ever to be practicable.

### BELGIUM ADHERES TO ALLIES' REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 11.
Received 11-55 p.m., Jan. 11.

In addition to the Allies' reply to Dr. Wilson's Note M. Briand handed to the American Ambassador a Note from the Belgian Government adhering to the reply of the Allies and thanking the American Government for its generous services on behalf of the unfortunate Belgian people.

### GERMAN THREAT TO AUSTRIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 11.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

London, 8th January:—The Austrian Emperor has followed the Kaiser's lead and issued an order exhorting the troops to fresh efforts, but the news from Vienna is apparently not yet quite satisfactory to Berlin.

According to a Berne telegram published in the Italian "Idea Nazionale" the German Government has sent a plain intimation that any interior political transformation of Austria-Hungary will be considered by Germany as an attempt to violate the engagements made with the German Empire.

At the same time there are signs of Bulgarian dissatisfaction and the "Vossische Zeitung's" Sofia correspondent wires, that while the fear that Bulgaria might forsake her present friends is not great, it would be well to put the friendship on a fixed basis.

### FAMINE CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DELHI, Jan. 11.

The Viceroy's war telegram received from the Secretary of State, dated the 9th January, says:—

The Germans claim to have pushed the Roumanians back still further in the Moldavian Mountains and also to have captured Focsani, thus taking an important step towards turning the Sereth lines.

Destitution in Germany is increasing. There is a real want of food and what little food there is fetches prohibitive prices. The people live almost entirely on potatoes. There are fair quantities of bread, fish, sausages and meat, but bread is bad in quality. Scarcity in some districts almost amounts to famine and there is noticeable discontent and disaffection as the result though as yet no sign of revolution, nor of exhaustion in the near future.

### TEUTON PRESS ATTACKS ON POPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Central News Agency's Rome correspondent states that according to a Swiss telegram to the "Messagerio" the Teuton press is bitterly reproaching the Pope for his failure to support the peace move, saying that he has definitely espoused the cause of the Entente. High Clerical circles in Rome do not hesitate to condemn the Teutons' disgusting barbarity not only towards their enemies but towards the church, her ministers and temples.

## ROME CONFERENCE.

### MOST SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

### ADVANCE TOWARDS UNITY OF ACTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ROME, Jan. 9.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Jan. 11.

Mr. Lloyd George was the central figure of the Conference.

The Italian papers state that he suggested it at the end of December and that arrangements were completed in a few days, evidencing the determination of the Allies to act most rapidly.

M. Briand in an interview, stated that the Conference was necessary to clear up difficulties of detail which had cropped up since the last Conference. These and attempts to confuse the issue and disturb the relations between the Allies had been settled most satisfactorily.

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Jan. 11.

"The Times" says:—It is understood that the British delegates to the Rome Conference regard it as most satisfactory of the Allied War Councils, marking advance towards unity of action.

### COMPLETE AGREEMENT ON MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 11.

A telegram from Rome says compiete agreement was reached at the Conference on the question of Macedonia. The Salonika front has lost none of its importance.

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

### RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 11.

Mr. Lloyd George was received in audience by the King to-day.

### SOL UTI IRISH PROBLEM.

### BARON SHAUGHNESSY INVITED TO HELP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Jan. 11.

The "Chicago Herald" states that Baron Shaughnessy is returning to England in two months, having been chosen to solve the Irish problem.

## EXTENSION OF TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

### TO BE CONSIDERED BY BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 11.

The Advisory committee of the Board of Trade on commercial intelligence, Sir Albert Stanley presiding, considered the proposals for a large extension of the Trade Commissioner service to the British Dominions, also for commercial missions and other matters relating to the organisation of the British overseas trade.

## INCREASING FOOD SUPPLIES.

### THE KING ALLOWS CULTIVATION OF CEREALS IN CPARKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 11.

The King has consented to the immediate ploughing up of several hundred acres of Richmond and Bushey Parks for the cultivation of cereal and fodder crops with the object of increasing food supplies. Allotments will also be selected in Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park and Regents Park, accessible to the public for cultivation by the park staffs of vegetables suited to the London soil and atmospheric conditions. A responsible person will instruct the enquirers.

### EGYPTIAN EGGS ARRIVE IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Jan. 11.

Seven million Egyptian eggs have reached London. It is reported that they are selling at a penny and three farthings each. The supplies from America are the largest for months.

## RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN RIGA REGION.

### LATEST CAPTURES.

### POSITION NEAR REKOXA. REGAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 11.

A Russian wireless communiqué says the battle west of Riga continues. We have captured the position between the Tirul marsh and the River Aa. Since January 1st we have captured twenty-one heavy and eelven light guns.

Eight attacks against the heights north of Kasino failed.

The enemy pressed Roumanians back south of Rekoza but a counter-attack regained the position, and 270 German prisoners were taken.

### A GERMAN CANARD.

### PREDEAL ARMY NOT CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Jan. 11.

The Russians and Roumanians are falling back stoutly resisting and retarding the progress of the enemy over difficult country.

"The Times" correspondent at the Roumanian Headquarters, wiring on 8th instant, says:—The Allies are slowly retiring to the main line of defence on the Sereth which has been strongly fortified in recent weeks. The German assertions that they captured the Predeal Army in November, reached here only yesterday. I witnessed the retreat of the whole Army from the Carpathians under General Averescu. It kept in contact with the enemy the whole time. It lost guns which were destroyed and sacrificed rearguards but the remainder of the Army joined the Bukharest Divisions and is still fighting.

### MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN RUSSIA.

### WHOLLY UNEXPECTED AND INEXPLICABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 11.

The Ministerial changes in Russia were wholly unexpected and so far cannot be explained.

### WHY M. TREPOFF RESIGNED.

### NO PROSPECT OF CARRYING OUT DUMA'S WISHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 11-55 p.m., Jan. 11.

There is much speculation as to the meaning of the changes in Russia.

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says that Prince Colitzine was formerly Governor of Tver, where his policy was reactionary. In an interview he said he considered it essential to cooperate with the Parliamentary institutions. The war must continue till complete victory.

A message to the "Daily News" from Petrograd says that M. Trepoff resigned because there was no prospect of carrying out the wishes of the Duma, the Assembly of Nobles and the press for real collaboration between the administrations and the people.

The "Russkiyayoloa" concludes a gloomy leader on the changes by saying:—"Russia has suffered much lately but we have never before realised so vividly that the Fatherland is endangered."

### WAR AGAINST SHIPPING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Jan. 11.

The following steamers have been sunk:—British, Lynfield, Baynesk and Andons; Swedish, Fernebo.

## OFFENSIVE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

### INDIAN DIVISION'S DASH.

### 1,000 YARDS OF TRENCHES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 11.

A Mesopotamia official communiqué says:—

The Indian Division dashingly captured on Tuesday a thousand yards of trenches in the Tigris benn, on the right bank, north-eastward of Kut 162 prisoners were taken.

### BRITISH GAINS ON WEST FRONT.

### TRENCHES EAST OF BEAUMONT HAMEL CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 12 noon Jan. 11.

A telegram to the "Temps" from Madrid and consolidated a section of trench eastward of Beaumont Hamel and took 140 prisoners.

Other prisoners were taken in a raid eastward of Loos. We entered the trenches opposite Armentieres killing a number.

### PUNJABI DOUBLE COMPANY.

### LAHORE PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

Commenting on the Punjab Government's communiqué regarding the formation of a Punjabi Double Company the "Tribune" writes:—"The announcement is belated and should have been made on the outbreak of the war. Nevertheless it may be trusted to attract the attention of young Indians whether in colleges or in the service of the Government. It is true that the scheme has no special attraction and possibly there is no bar to enlistment through the ordinary channel by which hundreds of students from secondary schools have already entered the army. But the question is essentially one of patriotism, promptings of which refuse to bargain for terms."

The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—"We greatly hope that this offer will meet with an instant and widespread response. From a monetary point of view service in the ranks of the Indian Army may not at first sight appear to offer very brilliant prospects to university graduates, but we have sufficient faith in the generous instincts of the Punjabi youths of education and family to believe that they will not regard pecuniary rewards of service as the sole criterion." The paper adds:—"We regard this offer chiefly, and we trust the educated young men of the fighting classes of the Punjab will so regard it, as an appeal to their patriotism, an invitation to serve their country. The ordinary sepoy cannot be expected to grasp the issues of life and death that are concerned in this titanic struggle. He joins the army because its advantages are pressed upon him by the recruiting staff or because it is the custom of his family to serve the Sirkar. But men trained in our colleges must know quite well the issues that are being fought out on the battle-fields of three continents. They must know that the right of every nation to develop its individuality and to retain its freedom of life and thought is bound up in the defeat of German ambitions. They must know quite well that if the Allies were defeated, India would be one of the prizes of the conquest and the iron heel of the Prussian jack boot would crush the possibility of Indian development. This then is a call to service and self-sacrifice on behalf of the motherland."

### MASS DEPORTATIONS FROM BELGIUM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Echo Belge" says that mass deportations from Brussels will begin on January 18.

## SPANISH CABINET CRISIS.

### ALL PARTIES SUPPORTING PREMIER.

### GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO BE REPLACED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Jan. 10.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 11.

The fact that the Cabinet is remaining in office after receiving the assurance of the King's confidence demonstrates that Spanish pride has revolted against German pressure. All the Parties appear to have combined to support the Premier in this international matter. It is reported that the German Ambassador will shortly be replaced.

### PREMIER'S DETERMINATION.

### WILL NOT AESIGO UNDER FOREIGN PRESSURE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Jan. 10.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 11.

Premier Romanones declares he will never resign under foreign pressure.

### TORPEDOING OF SPANISH STEAMERS.

### SIGNOR ALVAREZ ADVOCATES ENERGETIC MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 10.
Recd. 12 noon Jan. 11.

A telegram to the "Temps" from Madrid says Signor Alvarez, the head of the Reform Party, referring to the torpedoing of the Spanish steamers, said Spain ought to adopt energetic measures. Government ought to decree embargo on the German vessels taking refuge in the Spanish ports and cut off the grants enjoyed by thousands of strangers which Spain was generously sheltering.

### CABLES EXCEPTIONALLY BLOCKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Received 11-55 p.m., Jan. 11.

The cables are exceptionally blocked and positive orders have been received here to curtail news messages to the absolute minimum.

### MINUTES OF CABINET MEETINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Daily Express" says that henceforth minutes will be taken of Cabinet meetings and secretaries have already been appointed.

## POST-WAR REFORMS MEMORANDUM.

### HON. SUNDAR SINGH'S EXPLANATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

The "Observer" of Lahore publishes a letter which the Hon. Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia has addressed to his constituents of the Punjab Provincial Council on the subject of post-war reforms. The Sardar Sahib writes:—"The contents of the memorandum were kept a sealed book from me and naturally the subject appeared to me to be far too important to deserve only a few minutes' perusal or affixing of my signature on a cursory reading of the contents. It is not for me to say more about it and I would have certainly refrained even the mention of this discourtesy but the circumstances of so much being said about the matter and my duty towards you, who were good enough to honour me with your confidence by returning me to the Imperial Legislative Council and there to sit as the elected representative of the non-official members of the Punjab demands a mention thereof. All this, however, will not and should not affect our judgment of the real issues. We have to see what the requirements of the country demand in this present stage and at the present moment and what should be our prayer to the benign Government about post-war reforms. The subjects mentioned have been absorbing the country's attention and naturally some occasions will demand an expression of my opinion as your representative on the Imperial Council. I would therefore feel obliged to be favoured with your counsel on the subject in detail. May I request for a speedy reply."

It is understood that a reply to the above, prepared by a nominated member of the Punjab Council is in circulation along with this letter.

# FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION.

## DEBATE IN THE CORPORATION.

## MR. TUKARAM'S PROPOSAL.

## REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

## OBJECTIONS ON FINANCIAL GROUNDS.

### MR. BAPTISTA ON MR. VINCENT'S POLICY.

**A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding. The question of free primary education, which was brought forward by Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, was discussed at great length, and it was referred to the Committee which was already sitting to consider the question of education generally.**

The Corporation discussed the question of Banks in the City of Bombay for depositing sums in current account during the current year, or for any fixed periods to the limit of six months which should be readily available for the use of the Municipality.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said the name of the Central Bank of India Ltd., should be added to the list.

The Hon. Mr. Barodawalla stated that it was for the Standing Committee to recommend the name of a Bank. They could not, of their own accord, choose the Bank. If the Committee did not recommend the Bank, which the Corporation had asked them to recommend, then they would be casting an unmerited slur on that particular institution.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said the Central Bank of India was one of the soundest banks and he hoped the Standing Committee would accept the suggestion thrown in by Mr. Dhondy and recommend that Bank to be added to their list of Banks.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved an amendment that the list be referred back to the Standing Committee with the recommendation that the name of the Central Bank of India be added to the list.

The amendment was carried.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram moved.

'That the Corporation are of opinion that promary education in the City should be made free from the next official year.

'That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Schools Committee for favour of necessary action.'

In the course of a lengthy speech Mr. Rajaram Tukaram said:—

Whilst going through the mass of literature on this question I happend to come across a resolution of this Corporation moved by the Hon. Mr. (now Sir) Ebrahim Rahimtulla in 1909. He had submitted for consideration of the committee appointed by the Corporation six points amongst which was the question whether Primary education should be made free for the City of Bombay. The consideration of this question was postponed indefinitely. I am, therefore, only reviving the deferred consideration of this question by my resolution.

This resolution is not a new one to this Board. It has been so much discussed, without any results. It is rather unfortunate that every time the question affecting the educational policy came before the Corporation we have on no occasion seriously attempted the solution once and for all of this great and important question. I, as one belonging to a section of backward classes which goes to make the masses, feel it my first duty on their behalf to place this appeal before you and crave most sympathetic consideration at your hands of their legitimate aspirations. The backward classes have been appealing to your sympathy since 1905 and have been asking this Corporation, as well as Government, to make Primary education free, if not compulsory, in their interest. Since 1905 several backward communities have been holding educational conferences demanding free education. It is not only the backward communities that have been knocking at the doors for free education but an important community, has now come forward with a demand for free Primary education. I mean the domiciled community. These are all signs of the times and they cannot be mistaken or overlooked.

LOW PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOL-GOING CHILDREN.

When the debate of 1905 was initiated in this Corporation, education in this city was under the dual control of Government and the Corporation; but a change was made in 1907 by the passing of the Police Charges Act. Under this Act a compromise was arrived at by which the Corporation undertook at the beginning of 1909-10 the full control of Primary education and with it the liability for the whole expenditure for the same.

The question now arises has the Corporation discharged this obligation to the full? According to the census report of 1911 the population of this city is nearly 10,00,000. Out of these there are 1,12,000 children of school-going age. Out of this number nearly 75,000 children go without any education at all. The percentage of children at school in Bombay to the total population is only 3.8, which shows that there is yet a large ground to be covered and a large majority has still to be brought to school. This was pointed out by Mr. Baptista last June. The percentage of school-going population to the totaal number of children of school-going age of some of the motussil Municipalities will convince you how far the fair name of *Urbs Prima* in India is brought down in the scale of education. It is not very encouraging to note that this city is even behind many of the mofussil Municipalities in this Presidency in this respect.

In 1908 this Corporation thought that the opportune time had not then arrived to make education free and compulsory and made certain suggestions—namely opening at a very early date 127 schools., and this was considered enough to accelerate the pace of Primary education. We now see what poor results have been obtained. We did not then throw the portals of education widely open simply for the fear of losing a paltry sum, which at the present day amounts to Rs. 36,000 only per annum in shape of fees. It was then argued why should the Corporation throw away this money if people were willing to pay?

APPRECIATION OF FREE EDUCATION

Some of the critics for free education have stated that free education will not be appreciated by people as they will have nothing to pay for it. My only reply to these friends is to refer them to the schools conducted by the Society for the promotion of education amongst the masses. These schools, though they are altogether free, have to refuse admission to many boys for want of accommodation as their resources are slender.

How far a poor man appreciates free education for his child has been well illustrated by the advantage he takes of free schools started by the Corporation specially for the benefit of the depressed classes. A casual visit to the several Marathi Nirashrit schools is enough to convince any one that these Nirashrit schools are really patronised by non-depressed class pupils who form a very large percentage in these schools. In order to take full advantage of freeship in these schools the social prejudices of long standing are set aside and children of non-depressed classes mix freely with the children of untouchable classes. Should we not therefore provide them with more facilities in the same direction and not drive them to these depressed class schools?

In conclusion Mr. Tukaram said:—

I now appeal to you to look at this question from a poor man's point of view and try to remove at least one of the difficulties in the way of amelioration of his condition, since he has been contributing humbly to the handsome revenue of this Corporation This is an appeal on behalf of the inarticulate masses which I lay before you with a hope that my voice will not go unheard.

Mr. Kurtay seconded the proposition.

Dr. Master added a rider that the question be sent to the Schools Committee for report within three months.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded.

MR. PETIT'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jehangir Petit wanted to know what would be the result of their passing this proposal? Would it mean that they should have compulsory free education at once? The question must be thoroughly examined by the Corporation before accepting it. The Corporation were asked to make primary education free, and whatever his personal sympathies for the matter might be, the question was one of finance. Could they afford the expenditure? Mr. Rajaram had only mentioned Rs. 36,000 as the sum which would have to be given up by way of remission of fees? The object of the proposal would be to bring the rich people's children also within the act and were they going to give them free education? They would have to incur large amount of expenditure in setting up new schools, and where were they to find the money? New machinery would have to be devised. He moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Committee which was already sitting to consider the question of education.

Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent seconded the amendment. He said he had every sympathy with the proposition, but it would be very wrong for the Corporation to express an opinion on the two proposals of the resolution. They had to consider first what primary education was costing now; secondly, supposing they introduced free education in Bombay, how many scholars would there be and what would it cost them? Thirdly, could they afford it? The question was one purely of finance. Unless they were able financially to support the question, it was no use discussing it.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said the Schools Committee would be the proper authority to consider the question. They might either approve of it or not, but it should be sent up to them. Even if they did not send it to the Schools Committee they should consult them in the matter. At the present time 25 to 30 per cent. of the scholars were free in the municipal schools, and the fees they were charging, was only about two annas per head per month, which was very small. He would rather refer it to the Schools Committee than any body else.

Mr. R. D. Hughes said he was in favour of free primary education, and also associated himself with Mr. Vincent in what he had said. But they would do well to have the considered opinion of the Committee as to what their ideas on the question were?

Dr. J. Cursetji said there could be no doubt that the expenditure was worth incurring, but the question was, could they afford it? Free primary education would mean an enormous expenditure which they could ill-afford. Where were they to find it? Where were they to find the requisite machinery? At present they had not sufficient number of teachers for their schools. The starvation pay they were paying, would not attract teachers at all. He supported Dr. Master's amendment.

Mr. R. S. Navalker said the time was not yet ripe to make education free and compulsory in Bombay, for the cost would be too much. He therefore moved an amendment that the Schools Committee should consider the question of opening more new schools and submit their proposals to the Corporation who would sanction them.

Mr. S. D. Navalker seconded him.

Dr. Sukhia said if they adopted free primary education it would cost them Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 lakhs, and could they afford it, and even if they could afford it could the Corporation spare that sum? He said that the Schools Committee should be given a sum of Rs. 10,000 and they should open two or three free schools in the northern part of the island for the poor people and depressed classes. This would meet their requirements in a way.

MR. VINCENT'S "BANIA" POLICY.

Mr. J. Baptista said he was very much surprised at the attitude of some of the members when they brought financial difficulties in the way of free primary education. The question of finance should never stand in the way of free education. Even if it cost them enormous sums, as long as there was a demand for education it was their duty to supply that want. Money must never stand in the way of free primary education in this city. He thought Mr. Vincent's policy was a *bania* policy. There was a great wave all over the country in favour of free primary education. Personally he would agree to spend any sum on this account. He deprecated Mr. Vincent's *bania* policy.

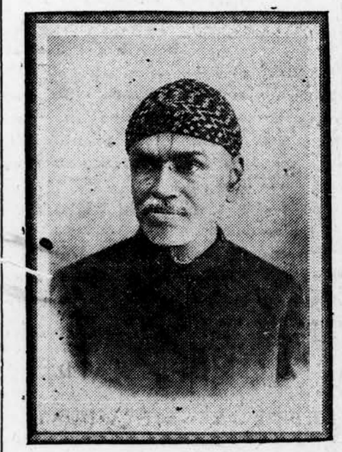
Mr. Hiralal Nanavati said it would be better to refer the question to the Committee already sitting. The problem of free education, he thought, might be solved to some extent by having more free studentships. He supported Mr. Petit.

Mr. Rajaram in replying, said he had no objection to referring the question to either of the Committees, but he hoped the Corporation would take up the matter and consider it seriously.

Mr. Petit's amendment was then adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

## SETH CHATURBHOOJ SHIVJEE.



**A Bhatia millionaire and philanthropist who recently gave a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Gujarati School at Cawnpore and who has up till now given over two lakhs of rupees for Sanitaria, Pathshalas and other charitable and philanthropic purposes in Bombay, Cawnpore, Porebunder and other places.**

## INDIA AND THE WAR CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with interest the opinions of distinguished Anglo-Indians with regard to the Indian representation at the Imperial Conference, collected by "Indiaman," their London organ, and cabled from London through the Reuter's Agency. Perhaps your readers will like to know the opinion of a very distinguished Englishman,—no other than the late Under-Secretary of State for India, Mr. Roberts. Mr. Roberts visited Cambridge during the 1st Easter Term to address the Cambridge Indians on "India and the War."

He spoke very cautiously and avoided making a definite pronouncement on any controversial subject relating to the *post bellum* reforms in India. At the close of his address questions were invited and I put the following question to him:—

"Will the learned and distinguished visitor tell us whether India is going to be represented at the Imperial Conference by real and accredited representatives of Indian opinion, or is she going to be represented by nominated members of State Secretary's Council who represent no one but themselves?"

This is what he replied:—

"The Hon. Member (of the Cambridge Indian Majlis) has by his question put me in an awkward position. But as he presses for an answer all that I have to say on the point rasied by the Hon. Member is so far as I am concerned—and I say it not as a member of the Ministry—I can assure the Hon. Member that he need have no apprehensions as regards the good motives of the Government and that when the Indian representatives to the Imperial Council are appointed due regard will be paid to Indian wishes and aspirations, especially after the magnificent contributions India has made and made them freely and liberally in the Great War, and the consequent changed 'angle of vision' from which Indian questions will be henceforth viewed by the public at Home and in the Colonies."—Yours, etc.,

V. M. PAWAR.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being carried out by the Eastern Bengal Railway for an extension on 2ft. 6 inch. and 5ft. 6 inch guages, alternatively, of the Diamond Harbour Branch of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Kakdwip near Ghujhedanga, a distance of about 30 miles.

# P. W. D. COMMITTEE.

## LARGER EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS URGED.

## ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

The Public Works Reorganization Committee resumed its sittings in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. F. G. Sly presiding.

Mr. C. J. Hansoti, Superintending Engineer, N.D., considered that the methods at present adopted for the execution of civil works were on the whole economical and suitable except in the case of small outlying buildings like police out-posts and local board schools or wells in outlying villages. It would be more economical to entrust these works to the department or agency concerned for execution and maintenance. Under the existing system, private enterprise found its field in the contracts given out for execution of works under the supervision of Public Works officers. Works were generally given out by contract if capable and reliable contractors were available and came forward to undertake them at reasonable rates. Where no capable men were available, as was often the case in the mofussil, or they asked for exorbitant rates, works were executed by departmetal agency or by giving them out by piece to different petty contractors. Except in the presidency towns like Bombay trained or skilled contractors with sound professional knowledge and possessing the requisite resources as regarded men, money and implements were not generally available at present, and no Bombay contractor would go out to the mofussil for work of the nature and cost usually carried out there unless they could expect to have a high percentage of profit. The employment of large firms would not, therefore, be in any way economical and was certainly likely to result in less efficiency of work. There was scope, however, for the further encouragement of private enterprise by the more general adoption of the system of work by contract in preference to that by departmental agency wherever possible. He would, however, deprecate the giving out of all works in a district wholesale to one individual or firm, as it was likely to become a sort of a monopoly with the same individual or firm due to the investment required for tools and plant, and the result would, under the circumstances be an increase in cost and dcterioration of the efficiency and equality of work, as competition would be difficult to get.

SUGGESTED MODIFICATION OF RECRUITMENT SYSTEM.

The system of education in the Engineering College at Poona was, the witness thought, organised on a sufficiently broad basis, and was adequate to provide fully qualified engineers for Government and other agencies. The College, however, was in need of a larger patronage from the Government to attract the best possible students, as the other large employers like railway companies and manufacturing firms reserved their patronage for European engineers. Instead of the one engineer appointment guaranteed to its students, two, and more, if possible, should be guaranteed, and the grade in the upper subordinate establishment, to which the other successful students were appointed, should be changed to first or second respectively in the case of men who had passed in the first or second class. The present system of recruitment of the P.W.D. engineers required to be modified with a view to the larger employment of Indian college engineers on the same salary as the engineers recruited from England. The present division of the service into Provincial and Imperial should be done away with and all engineers should be classed as one, as they used to be before 1893. He also suggested that the proportion of Indian engineers in the department should be increased and should be 60 per cent. of the whole strength.

CONDITIONS IN SIND.

Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie, Chief Engineer in Sind and Secretary to Government, considered that as far as Sind was concerned the methods at present adopted for the execution of Civil Works were in all respects suitable for the purpose for which they were devised.

The Dayaram Jethmal Sind Arts College was the only institution in Sind which taught engineering and as the teachers were men of no particular professional standing it was quite impossible for them to turn out fully qualified engineers and architects. The direction and extent of improvement was obvious in this case. They were now getting a very satisfactory class of men as Upper Subordinates, but the Lower Subordinates were not quite so good and he thought the reason for this was the almost impassable line drawn between the Upper and Lower Subordinate ranks. It seemed to him they would get better men, as Lower Subordinates, if this distinction were done away with and all subordinates had to begin at the bottom and worked their way up, just as members of the Engineering. Establishment had to.

NO DRASTIC CHANGES NECESSARY.

Mr. Gill, of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, said that speaking as a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and from his own experience as a manufacturing engineer in this country he considered that the working of the P. W. D. was on the whole satisfactory and that while there were directions in which private enterprise could and should be encouraged, no drastic changes were necessary. As regarded earth work, building and masonry work he thought that generally speaking the present system of doing such work departmentally or through petty contractors under close departmental supervision was probably the best and most economical under the conditions which obtained at any rate on this side of India.

In the case of iron and steel work the manufaacture of this required works equipped with suitable plant and machinery and such engineering works were in the main already run by private enterprise. In some cases the erection of the finished iron or steel work at the site was done departmentally and in others by the manufacturer or another contractor as circumstances might appear to dictate and he did not think this could be much improved upon. The chief direction in which private engineering enterprise could be encouraged was by relaxation of the present rules relating to the local purchase of engineering stores and materials, and considering the importance of having in this country ample stocks of these things as well as a flourishing engineering industry, not only to meet the pressing military requirements in times like the present when shipping facilities were becoming more and more restricted, but also in times of peace for the development of the vast agricultural and mineral wealth of the country, he submitted that any measures having these objects in view merited the serious attention of Government. This, however, and the safeguards necessary in order to protect British Imperial interests were perhaps matters which more strictly came within the scope of the Indian Industrial Commission now sitting.

ALLEGED EXPENSIVE CHARACTER OF DEPARTMENTAL WORKS.

Mr. E. G. Turner, Collector of Dharwar, said there was certainly an impression abroad that works executed by the P. W. D. were expensive. In discussing this question with unofficial Indian gentlemen they generally compared the rates paid for their own houses or buildings in which they were interested with rates paid by the P. W. D. Not being engineers their opinion as to the quality of the work in each case was, however, not of much value and it was therefore possible that the higher rates paid by the Department resulted in a more durable structure being erected and in a smaller expenditure on upkeep, which more than compensated for a smaller initial outlay.

Private enterprise was at present encouraged by the system of calling for tenders and as far as his knowledge extended Executive Engineers preferred works being done by contract to departmental agency. It saved them trouble and much account work. It seemed, however, to be the general cry that reliable contractors were not easy to obtain. If the difficulty was not due to any preference of the deparment to do work departmentally, then it must be due to the unwillingness of contractors to accept P. W. D. contracts. He had been told by a leading contractor that this unwillingness was due mainly to the annoyance that could be caused by subordinate supervising officers. The contractor seemed especially keen on improving the status of the works maistry and declared that matters would improve considerably if maistries were more reliable, and suggested that much could be effected by employing as maistries permanent Government servants. To encourage the smaller contractors. Mr. Turner thought advances might be allowed before a work was started so as to do away with the intermediate sowcar.

EXTENDDED POWERS FOR LOCAL BOARDS.

If a Local Board created a public works department of its own with a qualified engineer at its head, it could be safely entrusted with all its own buildings and roads and in time it might then be found convenient to arrange with the Local Board to maintain Provincial and Imperial roads, on behalf of Government. With the supervision of Local Board members he thought they would be quite capable of erecting simple structures such as schools and dharamshalas even if the cost of such structures exceeded the limit of Rs 2,500 imposed by Government. The granting of further powers to Local Boards in respect of the construction of works must,, however, be considered separately for eaach board in reference to the strength of its engineering establishment. If a good case was made out then an alteration of the maximum prescribed could be made Even under their present powers it was quite open to a board to take over many local funds roads that were in charge of the Executive Engineer, but his experience was that the Boards were not keen on this, but on the other hand the tendency was often to place more roads in charge of the Executive Engineer.

The impression was that the training given in colleges of engineering was not sufficiently practical and that admission were unduly restrictive. It seemed to him that admission should be confined as far as possible to those who were likely to follow the engineering profession.

UPKEEP OF ROADS.

Mr. W. E. Copleston, Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, who made his suggestions from personal experience of the Kanara and Thana Districts, was of opinion that as regarded the upkeep of roads, roadside trees and all ordinary repairs not requiring engineering skill the methods employed were neither economical nor suitable. Mr. Copleston recommended that (a) the upkeep of roads be given out on contract, (b) the work be placed under the control of the Collector of the district, (c) the Executive Engineer be made Assistant to the Collector as far as these contracts were concerned and that he should inspect the road and pass a certificate of completion of the contract upon which the Collector would pay the contractor direct. The subordinate P. W. D. service should have nothing whatever to do with the upkeep of roads given on contract. After years of departmental forests works in Kanara one learnt that the average Government subordinate was a clog in the machinery and that a practical contractor working directly under the control of an Imperial officer in whom he had confidence, and working in competition against other contractors could execute work efficiently and economically where the Government official would fail. It was quite probable that the P. W. D. might raise objections to the Executive Engineer being placed as assistant under the Collector. At the same time the Divisional Forest Officer both in the Madras Presidency and in this Presidency was regarded as an assistant to the Collector in all except purely technical matters.

The Committee adjourned till to-day.

## THEIR EXCELLENCIES AT KARACHI.

### TWO BUSY DAYS.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 10.

Their Excellencies accompanied by Miss Egerton, Sir Pardey Lukis, Staff Surgeon McCowen, R.N., and Captain Studd, A.-D.-C., at 9-50 a.m. this morning, proceeded to the hospital ship Loyalty where they were met by Major Watson and Mrs. Kemball. After witnessing the disembarkation of the wounded their Excellencies received the Committee of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

At 11-30 a.m. his Excellency proceeded to the 16th Rajputs' parade ground where he inspected the Bengali Double Company.

At 12 noon their Excellencies visited the Indian Troops War Hospital where they were received by Colonel Philson and Colonel Morwood.

Their Excellencies afterwards visited No. 37, hospital, returning on board at 1-30 p.m.

At 3-30 p.m. their Excellencies went ashore and proceeded to the Station Hospital. After inspecting the hospital their Excellencies visited the rest camp, the convalescent camp and the scurvy camp, being met there by Lieut.-Colonel Forster and Captain Martelli.

Their Excellencies arrived at Government House at 5 p.m. for tea.

At 5-15 p.m. her Excellency received the lady workers of the Sind Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

At 8-30 p.m. their Excellencies accompanied by Capt. MacEwan and Capt. Studd, A.-D.-C.'s, dined with the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, afterwards proceeding to the Palace Theatre to witness a performance of "Raffles." The whole proceeds of the performance will be given to the Sind Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund through the kindness of the management of the Palace Theatre.

The following were invited to meet their Excellencies to tea at Government House:—Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Stevens, I.M.S., Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Forster, Mrs. Ravenscroft, Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. Menzies, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Marshall, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Davidson.

The following were invited to meet their Excellencies to dinner:—Mr. F. Wright, Mr. Crouch, the Hon. Mr. Ghulam Husein, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Pirbaksh, Mr. J. H. Kothari, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Murray, Colonel and Mrs. Philson, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Anderson, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Tuke, Mr. M. De P. Webb, Lieut.-Colonel Browning Smith, I.M.S., Commander Farewell and Mrs. Farewell.

KARACHI, Jan. 11.

At 10 a.m. the Commissioner in Sind, the Officer Commanding the Karachi Brigade, Major Whitaker, the Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, the Collector of Karachi, the Port Officer and Mr. Neioson, Chief Engineer of the Port Trust, went on board.

At 10-30 a.m. his Excellency accompanied by these gentlemen, Mr. Crerar, Private Secretary, and Capt. Laverton, A.-D.-C., left the ship and proceeded to the river craft yard where his Excellency was met by the River Craft Committee, Messrs. Carstairs Webb and Herb Herman. After inspecting the yard his Excellency went to Government House where he received a deputation of the Sind Mahomedan Association at 12 noon.

Her Excellency left the ship at 10-40 a.m. for Government House where her Excellency held a meeting of the Joint War Committee at 11 a.m. At 11-45 a.m. her Excellency left Government House and visited the Widows' Home, and the Nurses' Home.

At 12-30 p.m. their Excellencies went over the Civil Hospital, afterwards returning on board.

In the afternoon their Excellencies and party went on shore and paid a visit to the site of the cattle farm. On the return journey their Excellencies and party proceeded on camels to Mutrani Hill. After tea the party returned to the ship which with their Excellencies on board sailed at 6-30 p.m. for Bombay where their Excellencies will arrive on Saturday morning.

## BENGAL MAHOMEDAN ELECTION ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

Mr. Duval, Special Commissioner appointed to conduct the enquiry into the allegations of corrupt practices brought against the Hon. Mr. Abdur Rahim Buksh Ellahie by Mr. Ariff during the last Council elections, examined six witnesses to-day. They deposed that Mr. Rahim promised money towards the repairs of a mosque at Magra Hat provided all voters in that place gave their votes to him. This promise was said to have been made at a private dinner given at Magra Hat at Mr. Rahim's expense. Enquiry is proceedings.

## SCIENCE CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 11.

The Agricultural, Chemistry and Geological Sections of the Science Congress met at the Central College this morning. Mr. Mackenna who presided over the Agricultural Section, spoke about the importance of rotation of crops. Interesting papers on agricultural subjects were read.

Dr. J. L. Simonsen who presided over the Chemistry Section, referred to the paucity of research in this country and advocated improvement of the training of the teaching staff improvement of rate of pay, and alteration of the present system of promotion by seniority and not by merit.

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SWAMI RAM TIRTHA, M. A.

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I shall be much obliged if you kindly advise for the guidance of her health for the future.

I safely recommend the medicine to the public as the surest and greatest Specific for Diabetes. I shall try my best to circulate it among my friends and relatives, with many thanks.

I remain,

Yours, truly,

M. TAGORE,

Zemindar,

Rajshahy.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

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PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 863

## THE CENSOR'S MUSEUM.

### INTERCEPTED ENEMY LETTERS.

### SIDELIGHT ON GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

There is a room in the heart of a great building in London, writes "The Times," where the walls are lined with shelves filled with books of every size, printed on every kind of paper in every kind of ink, with the letterpress in hundreds of different languages. In it are kept the thousands of specimen volumes of German propaganda which we have been fortunate enough to acquire. Here is the massed effort of the brains of many "Herr Professors and Doktors," the combined effort of the Wolff Bureau and its subsidiary branches. All these books destined to be pulped again into paper that will this time bear the more honest ink of the English presses, or to make wrapping paper for the small suburban butcher. At any rate, their usefulness is gone and their sting is drawn.

There is the usual Teutonic thoroughness about these propaganda books and papers. When they are printed in Arabic the German has blossomed out into Persian and Turkish decorations, copied from an ancient rug or a tile from a mosque. He uses the warm browns, the turquoise blues, the gold and red beloved of Orientals. He chooses his pictures well and carefully explains each, but not with the same careful truthfulness. He finds that one avenue of ridicule which he uses to great ends in European propaganda is denied him. He cannot show endless pictures of black soldiers and label them "Champions for Liberty and Progress." Nor can he print the repulsive cartoons which purport to portray our best Indian troops, Gurkhas, Rajputs, Pathans, men with lineage compared with which the oldest Teuton nobility is but of mushroom growth.

MEDALS AND CARTOONS.

The Crown Prince is a favourite with the propagandist. Photographs show him as he is, as the Germans think he is, and as the Geamans want outsiders to think he is. They are not content with perpetuating his features on paper, but they must needs perpetrate them on metal, and there are medals with idyllic inscriptions and the yonger William's features in bas-relief. These medals are struck for every conceivable victory, and for many victories that never happened. There is a large picture of a shell, a 400 Krupp, with lines put into the mouth of the German gunner. At the bottom are the names of the towns that have fallen to these products of Essen. They begin correctly enough with Liege, and Namur, but the two last are Toul and Verdun!

Prominent among the volumes in English is the translation of Labberton's book "Belgium and Germany," as it is called in this version, and the translation is the work of W. E. Leonard, of Chicago. This Leonard sounds well enough, judging by his name, but his name is the only English thing about him. For a further description see "Who's Who in America," which says of him, *inter alia*, "student of the University of Gottingen, of Bonn. . . instructor of German High School, Lynn, Massachusetts." In his preface to the translation Leonard emphasizes the fact that Labberton is not bound to Germany "materially or spiritually in any way." He lays so much stress upon this that one wonders as one reads. It was not until some months after Leonard wrote this preface that a strange thing happened, the appointment of Labberton to a professorial chair in the new German University of Ghent.

On the walls of this library are cartoons from the German papers, and seeing which we may rejoice that we have a clean Press. They are not only repulsive, they are appallingly vulgar. They do not raise anger; they leave merely the feeling of nausea. Many of them are too indescent to be published in a British paper. Yet they are the work of the artists who aspire to rank with Sambourne, Tenniel, Patridge, and Raven Hill. Such are the men who provide humour for a cultured nation.

There are here innumerable works threshing out the whys and wherefores of the war, fixing the respossibility on first one nation, then on the other. There are many copies of the *Continental Times* with its long articles in English telling of all the disasters that the Allied armies have yet to suffer. These same papers were hawked round the English prison camps in Germany and were eagerly snapped up; they were eagerly read and even threatened to rival *Punch*. Captain Koenig's book is on these shelves. It is the log of the undersea liner Deutschland, well written and set out in all modesty.

ARRANGEMENTS DISLOCATED.

One impression with regard to the Censor's work needs to be corrected. Detection of contraband in the mails is not the principal function of the censorship. We do not keep 2,200 people in this great building merely searching for German propaganda and intercepting smuggled merchandise. In many respects the censorship may be not unfairly said to be the eyes of the blockade. Its principal work lies in detecting and frustrating the innumerable and everchanging subterfuges contrived by the enemy with the connivance of neutral intermediaries for evading the blockade and carrying the sinews of war into Central Europe in the form either of goods or of credit. The contrivance of such schemes by cable or by wireless is obviously impossible, and the examination of the mails has in countless cases proved an insuperable obstacle to their success.

The monetary value of the cheques, drafts, and other documents of transfer in course of transmission for enemy benefit which have already been intercepted in the mails amounts to considerably over £50,000,000, a portion of which was destined for investment in enemy war loans.

In case there still should be a doubt as to the value of this work, think of the dislocation which the stoppage of German trade correspondence means to German trade and finance. A good illustration is afforded by a passage in an intercepted letter from a German firm in South America to its head house in Hamburg:—

We last wrote to you on May 1 and have not had the pleasure of hearing from you since then, from which we concluded that the Postal Service between here and Germany is becoming more hopeless every day. We see from the papers that the English blockade of Germany is getting stricter, and we almost fear that soon no more mail will be able to get through at all. It would produce the greatest consequence for us both if our monthly balance-sheets and bookkeeping details were lost. That would not only mean an unheard-of labour for us but also an endless postponement of all means of settling up with our head house.

SUPPLIES HELD UP.

It is difficult to over-estimate the uncertainty and depression caused by this state of things, and some German auditors and accountants must be having hard times in trying to make books balance.

The vital necessity to the Germans of securing the transmission of money, credit, and securities will be realized when we remember that large consignments of securities were carried by the Deutschland and that the German highpower wireless is spending half its time sending money through the ether. Not even Marconi, however, has invented a plant that will transmit solid cash.

## KAISER AND CONSTANTINE.

### ALLEGED SECRET COMPACT WITH BERLIN.

Information from Switzerland, which reflects opinion in the Austrian and German Headquarters, indicates that there is close collaboration between Germany and Greece, says Mr. A. Beaumont, in a message to the "Daily Telegraph" sent from Milan in mail week. Greece is considered an ally of the Central Powers, and has been their ally unknown to the Entente, for more than one year, but, unlike the policy of the Entente towards Roumania, Greece was not allowed to show her hand before it suited Germany. King Constantine is himself anxious now to ascertain when he may act openly. A diplomatic courier sent by his Government from Athens before the recent troubles broke out has reached Berlin, and the Greek Minister in the German capital has handed a long report to the German Government, in which the position of Greece as an ally of Germany is considered and which also contains an autograph letter from King Constantine to the German Emperor. The Greek Minister in Berlin, after he had received the documents brought by the courier, called upon the German Chancellor and had a two hours' conference with him.

From well-informed sources in Berne it is learned that King Constantine has urgently asked the Central Empires, and particularly the German Government, for assistance against the Entente Powers, which were going to take strict measures against Greece and would threaten also his own person. The situation of Greece is considered grave from the point of view of the help which she might give to the Central Powers if open action were delayed much longer.

Meanwhile King Constantine, it is understodd, will try to uphold the appearance of neutrality, and will throw on to irresponsible persons the blame of any disorders that may occur. Diplomatic circles at Berne, which have been remarkably well informed on the Greek situation, have all along been unable to understand the erroneous views held by the Entente diplomacy, which could never convince itself that Greece, since the day of Bulgarian intervention after the commercial agreement had been signed between Athens and Sofia, and after the political convention also signed between Athens and the Chancelleries of Berlin and Vienna, formed part of the German group of alliances. A German diplomatic personage residing in Berne declared a few days ago according to the *Corriere della Sera*, in the presence of a number of journalists, that Germany never had any doubt about the attitude of Greece, and that it was well-known in Berlin that she would join the Central Powers openly at her own good time. The surrender of forts and batteries to the Bulgarian army by Greece months ago was executed in conformity with clauses of a secret understanding between Greece and Germany entered into a year ago. These clauses contemplated a much wider surrender, and provided not only for the surrender of the forts, but for the junction of several corps with the Bulgarian troops at an opportune moment. It was only the extreme vigilance of the French commander which partly defeated this treacherous scheme.

## A MNEMONIC CALENDAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to give below for the facility of your readers (as I did this time last year) a sentence which will enable them to find out the day of the week on which a particular date during the year 1917 falls. The sentence is as follows:—"*England will give a chance for a fight if Germans want it.*" There are 12 words in this sentence and each of these words represents in order each of the *months* of the current year. The number of *letters* in each word represents the date on which the *first* Sunday of the month falls. Thus to find out the day of the week on which 12th June falls you must take the 8th word in the above sentence viz., "For" "For", it consists of 3 letters, therefore the 1st Sunday in the month of June will fall on the 3rd June, the 2nd Sunday on the 10th, and so on, so that the 12th June will fall on a Tuesday. Similarly you can say on what dates there will be a particular day of the week in a particular month.—Yours, etc.

R. B. PAYMASTER.

Nawab Building,
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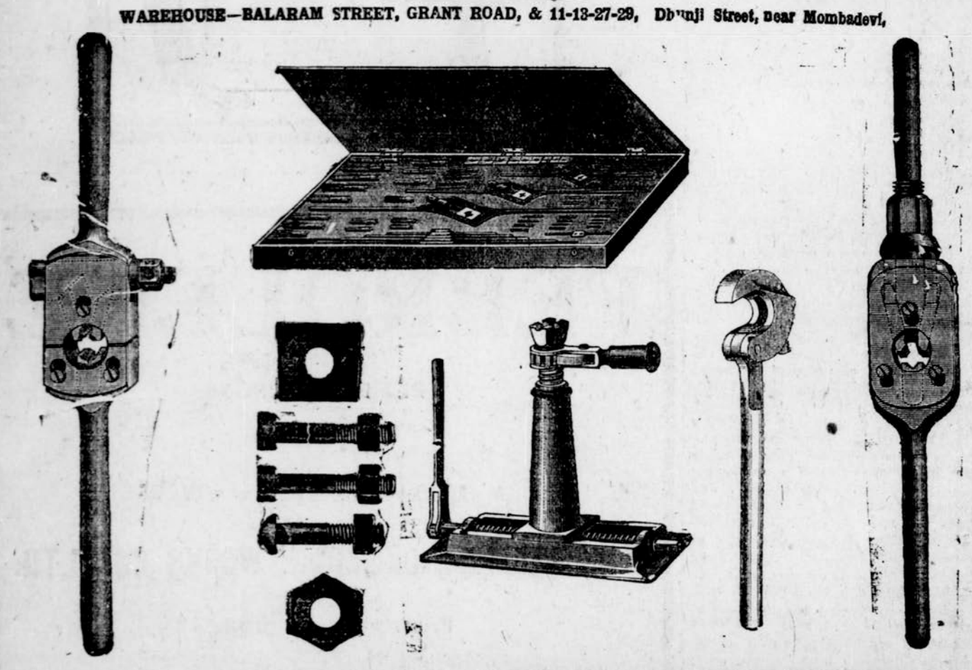

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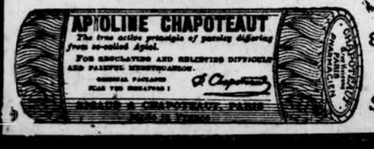


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